Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

LUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1877. NUMBER 38.

SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

LAMATION of GENERAL ELECTION.

EAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected. I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected, as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the place for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of [illegible], in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. [illegible] in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward at the school house in said ward; Second Ward at the borough lock-up, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. [illegible] in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of [illegible] Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward at the house of Peter Maizl, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John [illegible], in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Rickards school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of [illegible] Conter, deceased, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: West Ward in the Court Room in said ward; East Ward in the Grand Jury Room, in the East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's [illegible] in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of [illegible] in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. [illegible], on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward at the house of John Brady, on [illegible] street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Fritz, in said ward; Fifth Ward at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth Ward at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of [illegible] Farren, in the Village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward at the lock-up, in said ward; Second Ward at the carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near [illegible] Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the house of John [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second Division, at Bheam's [illegible], in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections of which read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4. If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns; except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of services.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 6, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and first.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1877.

AN ORDINANCE
—FOR THE—
Borough of Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

BE it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

SEC. 1. That the alley known as Scanlan alley be enlarged, widened laid out, opened and graded as a street, having a regular width of 32 feet, inclusive of sidewalks, to extend from Main street to Church street, and to be named and known in the future as Scanlan street.

SEC. 2. That the alley extending from Main street, in Campbellstown, to the Mill property, and now open through one tier of lots, be enlarged, widened, laid out, opened and graded as a street so far as it is now open, to have a regular width of 32 feet, inclusive of sidewalks, and to be named and known in the future as Mill street.

SEC. 3. That an alley be opened, laid out, extended and graded from Scanlan street to connect with and intersect Blum alley (formerly Sharbaugh alley), running east and west from Main to Church streets, to have the same width as the alley now partly opened in the rear of John Blum and others, and to be named and known in the future as —— alley.

Approved this 24th day of September, A. D. 1877.

JOHN E. MAUCHER,
President of Council and Acting Burgess.
R. F. MAUCHER, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PETER BERTRAM, Sr.

Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Peter Bertram, sr., late of Carroll township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement.

JOHN BUCK, Administrator.

Carrolltown, Sept. 21, 1877.-6t.

A CARD.—TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In accordance with the wishes of many friends, I hereby announce myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

NATHANIEL HORNE.

Johnstown, July 2?, 1877.

SISTERS OF MERCY.

Written in Honor of the Golden Jubilee of the Order, which was Founded Sept. 24, 1827.

Fifty years of patient labor in the service of the Lord—
Fifty years of toil that asks not earthly glory or reward;
Fifty years wherein was nurtured Mercy's grain of magic seed,
Till its fruits, in ripe abundance, serve the universal need;
Till beneath the world-wide shadow of its branches green and fair
Countless pilgrims fondly linger, sheltered from the desert's glare,
While its blessed balm of Gilead and its manna-dew of love
Shed the boon of tender healing from the sunlit leaves above;
Would ye know the patient toilers who have thus unceasing wrought?
Would ye know whose hands have labored, yet no recompense have sought?
Would ye know whose care benignant o'er the earthly waste hath sown
Precious seed of life immortal, whence the fadeless tree hath grown?
Lo! a meek yet "valiant woman" led a willing sister-band
Forth to Mercy's holy service, there to toil with steadfast hand;
From the cloister, calm and peaceful, went those "sowers forth to sow"
Magic seed of love celestial, fifty golden years ago!
And they wrought with strength unceasing till the fruitage, rich and fair,
Garnered lay, in glad abundant, ripened by their tender care,
Till the Tree of Life Eternal cast its shade benign and blest
O'er the Northland and the Southland, from the Orient to the West.
As that little band pressed onward, seeking still the harvest new,
Quickly came the brave co-workers, strong to dare and swift to do;
Still they haste, these willing legions, for the Master leaving all—
Proudest homes of wealth and splendor, fair domain and stately hall;
E'en the sweetest ties of kinship, all that nature holdeth dear,
All that worldlings fondly cherish, for a mystic voice they hear—
'Tis the Word Divine that speaketh: "I your recompense will be;
Wear my yoke and bear my burden, take the Cross and follow me.
Search in lane and alley foulest for the heirs of want and woe—
In the dungeon, dark and dismal, bid the beams of Mercy glow;
Sooth the couch of pain and anguish, turn the terror haunted eye
From the death dark valley upward to the lights of peace on high;
Fly not when the plague at noonday walks the world with tyrant tread,
Shrouding earth in desolation, filling stoutest hearts with dread;
Seek its lazar-house forsaken—enter gladly, boldly in;
Do ye there Love's grandest labors, and its richest blessings win.
Train my 'little ones,' my dearest, in the sacred ways of Truth;
From the path of hidden peril guard the careless steps of youth;
Give your sweet oasis-shelter to the aged pilgrim's feet,
Fainting from the desert journey, from the burden and the heat.
From the dust lift up the sinner by the might of Mercy's touch;
Give the Master's pardon promise to the heart that "loveth much."
Conquer self, and all for others let your life-work offered be—
What you do for these, my brethren, lo! ye likewise do for me."
These the labors Love commandeth—have His chosen answered well?
Let the earth, with blessings laden, let the grateful thousands tell.

Sacred Sisterhood of Mercy, faithful handmaids of the King,
For this morn of golden gladness e'en my wreath of rhyme I bring;
Formed it is of poorest blossoms, yet their tiny petals bear
Gratitude's most pure aroma and the incense-breath of prayer—
Fervent prayer that in the future, e'en as in the vanished past,
Richest harvest stores may ripen from the precious seed ye cast.
Fittest morning have ye chosen for your festal joy serene,
For its hours are consecrated unto Mercy's Virgin Queen;
She has blessed your holy labors—ye her royal face shall see,
Smiling through the blissful brightness of your Golden Jubilee;
She your work will watch benignly, she will bid your future flow
In the channel traced divinely fifty glorious years ago!

SAN FRANCISCO. MARIE.

THE MARRIAGE PORTION.

There lived about five or six miles from Easton, Pa., a few years since, an honest farmer named Henderson, who had two very pretty daughters, Ellen and Maude. The first was about twenty-three years of age, while the latter was nineteen. The farmer was a thrifty, well-to-do man, though by no means rich; but the family lived in excellent style, and the daughters had received good educations.

Both of these girls were pretty, but Maude was perhaps the handsomer. There was no lack of attentive young gentlemen at the farm, though the neighborhood was not very thickly settled. But "beauty draws us with a single thread," and the young ladies were the center of a gay little circle of friends, mostly young gentlemen or farmers' sons in the immediate neighborhood, and some even from Easton.

By-and-by it came about that an earnest, handsome and sturdy young farmer fell desperately in love with Maude, and proposed to her. On her part, she loved Harry Masters above all the young fellows she knew, and told him frankly that he might speak to her father. In the meantime she confided the matter to her mother, a kind hearted, sympathetic parent, who saw no objection to the choice of her daughter, but all was left to the father to decide.

Farmer Henderson was a very straightforward and open mouthed man. That is, he said exactly what he meant, no more or less, and that he uttered freely. When Harry Masters called him on one side and told his especial errand, as to Maude, the father said: Well, Mr. Masters, Maude is young. I wanted Ellen to be married first; she's oldest, and I have got a marriage portion of twelve hundred dollars to give her; but I haven't laid by anything yet for Maude."

"I have got pretty well beforehand, Mr. Henderson, for a man but twenty-four years old, and we shall be able to do very well, I have no doubt."

"You mean you'll take Maude without any marriage portion?" said the father.

"Yes, sir, very gladly."

"Well, it's pleasant to hear you say so, because it shows your honest affection, Mr. Masters; but I am too proud, though a simple farmer, to let Maude marry till I can give her a thousand or two toward housekeeping."

"It is not worth waiting for, sir, as long as we don't really need it, and both are content."

"Then, again, I'd rather Maude wouldn't marry until her sister is married, because she's so much older, do you see, it will actually make her an old maid. It isn't fair, Mr. Masters."

"Ellen is very popular with the gentlemen, and will soon be married," said the other.

"That's just what I have said to myself, and then I shall begin to pick up a marriage portion for Maude."

"I trust that is the only objection, Mr. Henderson?" said Harry Masters.

"Why, yes; you are a promising and respectable young man, and come of a good family," said the farmer; "but I can't let Maude go until I have got together a respectable marriage portion to give with her hand."

"Perhaps you will think more favorably about it," said the lover. "I'll speak with you again."

"All right, Mr. Masters."

Harry and Maude were very fond of each other, and now talked over the matter very seriously. Maude could not blame her father, and did not like herself the idea of going to Harry without a proper portion to contribute toward their joint partnership in domestic life

"Never mind, Harry," said the handsome young girl; "Ellen will soon be married. I have pretty good reason for knowing."

"Ah, but then your father says he wants time to pick up a marriage portion for you, and that will take three or four years, perhaps."

"That is a good while, is it not, Harry?" said Maude, just blushing a little, for fear that it sounded forward and bold.

"It's ages!" said the young fellow.—"Think of waiting three years—why we shall be old folks by that time!"

"Not quite so bad as that," said Maude.

"I'm sure my hair will be gray by that time!"

"Nonsense, Harry! Now you are joking."

I was never more in earnest in my life," said he, as he stole a kiss from her pretty lips, and ran away, so as not to hear her chide him for his boldness.

"Maude," said her father, coming into the house from the barn, "I wish you would ride the sorrel mare into Easton, and get this hundred dollar bill changed at the bank. The workmen have got done with the roofing of the barn; and I want to pay them off to-night."

"Very well, father. Let John put the side saddle on, and I will be ready in five minutes."

The sorrel mare was brought up to the door, and Maude was soon on her way at an easy hand gallop toward Easton. She had an excellent seat, and was a good horsewoman. As she knew this well, she would not have objected to have Harry see her just now; but he had gone a few moments before in an opposite direction.

When Maude got into Easton she rode directly to the bank, but was unfortunate enough to find that it was already closed. After a few moments thought she resolved to try and get the note changed at the grocer's, or at some of the other stores, and went immediately to do so. Fate seemed against her, for no one had small change enough to accommodate Miss Henderson.

At one of the stores where she stopped, a very gentlemanly-looking person took out his pocketbook and said he thought he could change it for her, and she handed him the bill, but he returned it, saying, after all, he had not so much small money. He seemed to regret this, however, and even followed Maude to the door and assisted her to remount her horse.

She was forced to give up her errand, as she did not like to run about among strangers asking them to change her a bill, especially as no one seemed able to do so. She, therefore, turned her horse's head once more toward home, Scarcely had she passed the outskirts of the town when she was overtaken by the stranger who had spoken with her in the last store, and who at first thought he could change her bill. He was mounted upon a fine looking bay horse, and saluted her respectfully as he came alongside."

"Did you get your bill changed?" he asked.

"No; small bills seemed scarce," she replied.

"Do you live near here?"

"About five miles off."

"Quite a ride."

"Oh, we don't mind five miles in the country."

"You are an excellent rider."

"I have ridden since I was six years old," she said; "but my sister Ellen is a better rider than I am."

"You are generous to admit it," said the stranger.

"Why, it's only the truth," she answered frankly.

After they had passed over about two miles, they came to a very lonely piece of road, quite removed from any dwelling houses. Still, as the stranger appeared so gentlemanly, and had addressed her so politely, she had not the least suspicion of any evil intention on his part.

Presently, he said suddenly, "I will thank you for that bill."

"What?" said she, half smiling.

"Please to give me that bill."

"What do you mean?" asked Maude.

"Just what I say!" he replied, suddenly.

"I shall do no such thing," she answered firmly.

"I am sorry to draw a pistol upon a lady," he continued, suiting the action to the word, "but I must have that hundred dollar bill at at once."

"Do you mean to rob me?"

"I must have the money!"

It was with difficulty she could believe the man was in earnest; but when he now cocked his pistol and held it toward her with one hand, while he extended the other for the bill, she was forced to yield to the necessity of the situation. She was a brave-hearted girl, and even now she did not turn pale nor tremble in the least; but saw she could not help herself, and so made the best of it.

Just as she held out the bill to him a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, andcarried it several yards from them.—The stranger alighted to get it, and, quick as thought, Maude struck her horse a smart blow, in order to get out of the robber's power. The sorrel mare was a spirited little creature, and sprang into a smart gallop at once; while the stranger's horse, which had been standing beside her, also started off at full speed in her company.

Bang! went the robber's pistol after them, having only the effect to increase the speed of the flying horses, both of whom were now on the dead run. Maude did not care how fast she rode, the sorrel was as easy as a cradle at that speed, and in ten minutes she dashed into her father's yard, followed by the riderless horse.

Her story was soon told, and her father was with difficulty prevented from starting after the robber with his pistol and rifle, but he knew that the scoundrel would naturally take at once to the woods, where he could not follow him.

"Well, we've got his horse, at any rate," said the farmer; "and he is worth more than a hundred dollars."

"Hallo, master!" said, the man John, who had been taking the saddle-bags from the strange horse.

"What is it, John?"

"These bags is full of something."

"I should think so," said the farmer, as he unstrapped the leather bags.

They were found to contain some counterfeit plates, a quantity of counterfeit money, in various bills, and also a little over fifteen hundred dollars in good money!

"Huzza!" cried the farmer.

"What is it, father?" said Maude.

"Why, your trip to Easton has proved a profitable one, at all events. Here's over fifteen hundred dollars, good money!"

"Ah, but it will be claimed by the owner."

"Do you think a counterfeiter will dare to come for the tools that would convict him?—to say nothing of highway robbery."

"I didn't think of that."

That evening Farmer Henderson sent John over to young Masters with a message to call round and see him, to which Harry responded instantly.

"Mr. Masters," said the farmer, as he came into the large, old-fashioned sitting-room, "you remember what you asked of me this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I give my consent. Maude has just furnished her own marriage portion. Take her, my boy, and be happy!"

◆

TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE.—You must be very able, as nearly all the millionaires are.

You must devote yourself to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness and must rise up early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants and sufferings, or disappointment.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many others in poverty.

You must not give away except for a material equivalent.

You must not go meandering about Nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky, or water, for there's no money in it.

You must never embark in any enterprise that will build up the place you live in, but wait until the public spirited men have built railroads, etc, then buy the stock at a discount.

You must make money your god, interest your faith, and large possessions the heavens you covet. And when dying give a few pennies to heaven.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the seculer time.

You must not allow your wife and children to occupy much of your valuable time and thoughts.

You must never permit fascination of friendships to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions of purpose; and, finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments during most, if not all, of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the candle, you can die rich; at least some of you can.

◆

SURRENDERED TO AN OWL.—The following war incident during the Peninsula campaign is told by a correspondent of the Weldon (N. C.) *News*: One dark, drizzly night when everything seemed portentious of some evil, both armies doubled their picket lines, and after dark picked men were sent out between the picket lines to watch more closely the movements of the enemy and to prevent a surprise. The most impressive orders were given to all the pickets, and especially to those occupying the outposts. At Deep Bottom one North Carolina regiment was on duty, and one of its picket men was sent to the front to occupy an important outpost in a forest of pines. The extreme darkness of the night and the dense shadow of the thick pines rendered his optics of little use to him on this occasion, hence his auditory faculties were on double duty. It is said that when man is deprived of one faculty others become more acute, and this case was not an exception to the rule. The only thing that operated against the free exercise of the organ of hearing was the thumping of his heart, which he more than once mistook for the approach of many heavy shod foot steps. He was in close quarters with the enemy, could hear the Corporal whispering his orders to the men on the line confronting him; whether or not they were advancing on him he could not tell; he rather thought they were, and was making up his mind to this conclusion, when, from a few feet above his head, burst out a terrible scream. The brave man's nerves gave way, he let fall his gun and clasped his hands over his head for protection, said something he don't recollect what—had surrendered and was about to beg for quater, thought a dozen Yankees were around him, but a second scream disclosed to him his mistake—he had surrendered to a screech owl.

◆

WORDS OF WISDOM.—Our weaknesses costs us a thousand times more regret and shame than our faults.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to others.

Children are unconscious philosophers. They refuse to pull to pieces their enjoyments to see what they are made of.

There is not a joyful boy or an innocent girl buoyant with fine purposes of duty in all the street full of eager and rosy faces but a cynic can chill and dishearten with a single word.

There is a great outcry against fools on the part of the knaves, but rather with some want of policy; for if there were no fools in the world cunning men would have but a bad trade of it.

The force of habit affects our even palates; we in time acqure a relish for what was once perfectly nauseous. The Greenlanders detest our le soup as much as we abominate train oil.

Our natural disposition to evil is evident in this: that vice tracks out its own path and stands in need of no instructor; while it requires not only example but discipline to imitate us in virtue.

Some men and women expect immediate recognition, and even pay, if they do something for the public sake. Such men and women lack the true spirit and will soon drop from the rank of workers for public benefit.

Thrilling Experience of a Female Diver.

At the residence of Captain Beers, late of the Delaware River Submarine Company, a reporter was introduced to a pleasant-faced, dark-garbed, sun-browned lady, who in her unassuming personality represents the only female rival of Boyton, Sidney Cook, Dean and other famous professional divers of the century.

"Will I detail my experiences for publication?" she said. "With pleasure. I was originally stewardess on the L. and W. I. steamer California, of which my husband was head waiter. We left the steamer and established ourselves in business in Panama in 1871, but failed and went to Mexico, where my husband was employed as a diver by the Santa Barbara Pearl Fishing Company, operating in the Gulf of California. I have always been fond of the water, from being so much at sea, I suppose, and when we were established at the headquarters of the fishery, on the island of Santa Barbara, where I acted for a time as cook for the party, I frequently accompanied the divers to the scene of their operations. From watching them so often I became quite familiar with the divers' work, and one day the idea struck me that I would like to go down. My husband finally consented to the experiment in shallow water, that is where the depth was not more than fifteen feet. The experince of my first descent was not very encouraging. I came up bleeding at nostrils, mouth and ears, and fainted upon reaching the surface. However, I persevered, tried it again and again, and at length became so hardened to the work that I could remain down as long as any of the men. In 1874 my husband was suffocated in his armor by the breaking of the air-supply tube, and from that time until the end of the season I took his place in the fishery. It may seem singular to you that I should tempt the very death which I had seen my husband succumb to, but I only tell you what every other diver will, that the fascination of my dangerous trade overcomes every consideration of peril. I have seen men brought up so badly injured that they lay for months in agony; yet during all that time were constantly looking forward to the time when they could once more brave the fate they had so narrowly escaped."

"Did you find your sex a hindrance to your success as a diver?" asked the reporter. "That is to say, not physically, but morally. Even the people at the pearl fisheries, although they knew me and my ability to do the work, hesitated to employ me, and I found it absolutely impossible to obtain work on the lower coast until Captain Hartley, the chief diver of Douglas & Co., who had seen me at work in the Gulf, gave me a chance to work on the schooner Gaviota. That was early last February. The schooner was sunk on a sandbank eighteen miles from shore, in water seventy-five feet deep, and whenever any wind was blowing the sea became very heavy. I was heartily sick of the job the first time I went down, but the men had sneered at me so at the start that I would not give up. I never got to like that experience anyway, and was glad enough when the last cask of dollars of her cargo came up and work was declared at an end."

"Did you meet with any peculiar or dangerous experiences during the continuance of this work?" asked the reporter. "The first, and one which nearly cost all of our lives, was an attack by the Mexicans. The Gaviota had been sunk with a load of smuggled silver. At the time of the disaster to the Gaviota the Mexican authorities were unusually vigilant, and it was very difficult to 'run' a cargo of silver. After the Gaviota was sunk the owners sent Captain Hartley, with several divers, of whom I was one, to attempt to recover the cargo under the protection of an armed steamer. The Mexicans made several efforts to drive the Americans off. One of these attacks resulted in a savage fight, and we had to abandon work, and run out to sea for several days. From that time forth we had to be constantly on the alert, but we were not further molested. When the attack was made I was down at the bottom, trying to make fast to a cask of dollars that was partially sunk in the sand. We were diving from the port side of the steamer, and the first I knew of the disturbance was the sudden stoppage of the air supply, occasioned, as I afterward found out, by the man in charge of the air pump having to desert his post to defend himself. It came all of a sudden, like a flash. I felt a frightful sense of oppression at the chest, and a thunderous rumbling at the ears, while a hot shiver, as if I had been suddenly exposed to the heat of a blast furnace, ran through me. Fortunately the man at the signal line was still on duty, and he answered my call for help by dragging me to the surface. I was nearly dead. My face was black and stained with the blood which had started even from the sockets of my eyes. It took an hour to revive me, and for two days I was unfit for duty. If I had been under water two minutes more I would not be here to tell of my adventure. We had to blow up the deck of the schooner twice, in order to get at the cargo. The second time a sad accident occurred. A Mexican diver named Pablo Vasquez went down to put the torpedo in position. The man in charge of the battery was nervous, and must have pressed the lever involuntarily. At any rate he exploded the charge before Pablo had risen to the surface, and the shock killed him—although he did not have a scratch on him. Pablo was a firstrate diver. One day I remember he got up $4,000, the heaviest raise made by one man during the work."

"Do you intend to follow your perilous calling in this part of the world?" asked the reporter.

"No more of it for me," said Mrs. Considine, shaking her head gravely.

◆

A LIVING FLY IN A STONE.—The New Haven *Journal*, contains this curious statement: While chipping a stone recently for the foundation of the Humphrey street school building, Mr. Frank Healy, of No. 8, Jackson street, Fair Haven, cracked the stone, which disclosed to his astonished view a living thing resembling a large fly. He called the attention of Mr. Peter Small and the other hands to it, and they turned it over, when it hopped away and was lost to sight. It came out of a little cavity in the stone, from which there was no way of escape, and it was imprisoned there—how long no person can tell. The stone weighed five hundred pounds and came from Donnelly's quarry Fair Haven.

SUCH A STUPID WOMAN!

WHY SHE DON'T BELIEVE A WORD THE PAPERS SAY.

"John," said Mrs. Sanscript to her husband one evening last week, "I've been reading the paper."

"That's nothin," grunted Jones. "I've seen people before who read newspapers."

"Yes; but there are several things in the papers I can't understand."

"Then don't read 'em."

"What do they mean about the strike, John? What is a strike, anyhow?"

"A strike is where they have struck," and Sanscript knocked the ashes from, his cigar.

"I don't grasp your meaning exactly," said Mrs. S., with a puzzled look. "Now these strikers have stopped all the railroad trains in the country. Why did they do it?"

"To prevent 'em from running."

"Yes, but why didn't they want trains to run?"

"Because they wanted more money for running them."

"Do they pay more for stopping trains than they do for running them?"

"No, you stupid woman."

"Then why in the world did they stop 'em—why didn't they run more of 'em or run 'em faster? Seems to me that would pay better."

"Mary Ann, you will never surround the problem."

"Maybe not, John. Some things are gotten up purposely to bother women. Now here's a column headed 'Base Ball.' What is base ball, John?"

"Don't you know what base ball is? Happy woman; you have not lived in vain."

"Here it says that the Hartfords could not collar Cummings' curves. What under the sun are Cummings' curves?"

"It's the way he delivers the ball."

"Is the ball chained?"

"No, you booby."

"Then how does he deliver it?"

"I mean pitches it."

"Oh! Now here it says Jones muffled a ball after a hard run. What was the ball doing after a hard run?"

"Hadn't you better confine your research to the obituary and marriage columns, Mary, with an occasional advertisement to vary the monotony?"

"Yes, but John, I want to know! There's Mrs. Racket, over the way, who goes to all the base ball games, and comes home to talk me blind about 'fly fouls,' 'base hits,' 'sky scrapers,' and all those things. For heaven's sake, John, what is a sky scraper?"

"Compose yourself, old woman. You are treading on dangerous ground; your feet are on slippery r cks, while raging billows roll beneath."

"Mercy on me. What do you mean?"

"I mean, my dear madam, that whenever a woman begins to pry about among three strikes, fair balls, base hits, daisy cutters, home runs, and kindred subjects, she's in danger of being lost."

"Well, I confess I'm completely lost to know what the newspaper means; it says Addy stole a base, while the spectators applauded. Have we come to such a pass that society will applaud a thief? Why wasn't Addy arrested? Now here's Manning out by Start, assisted by Casey, and I can't see that he did anything wrong either. Jemima Christopher! Here it says that Pike flew out. I don't believe a word of it. I never saw a man fly yet, and I won't believe it can be done till I see it with my own eys. John, what makes these newspaper men lie so horribly?"

John was asleep, and Mrs. Sanscript turned gloomily, not to say skeptically, to the letter list for information. Newspapers were not made for women.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

◆

ANOTHER SAM PATCH.—A reckless chap, calling himself Capt. Julius D. Rhodes, of Springville, Erie county, N. Y., recently made a daring jump into Niagara river in imitation of the feats of Sam Patch, who flourished and was killed in Rochester, N. Y. some forty-five years ago. The Buffalo *Courier* thus describes his jump from a skeleton platform or tower, eighty-four feet high, built on the rocks near the foot of the inclined railway, Prospect Park: "This he did a few minutes before four o'clock, in the presence of at least two thousand people, who had congregated at every commanding point. The dive was a graceful and easy one, and he came up smiling and struck out for a swim. A life-saving coat, made of cloth and lined with cork, capable of sustaining the weight of four ordinary people, was thrown into the water from a ferry barge. This he put on and buttoned up with comparative ease. To demonstrate the practical value of the apparatus, his wife a small, dark complexioned woman, in a blue flannel bathing suit, jumped into the water from an elevation of about fifteen feet and enjoyed a ride down stream with her husband." Rhodes intends jumping a distance of 194 feet some day when the wind does not blow. He claims to have made sixty-nine high leaps and dives from different altitudes, once a height of about 140 feet.

◆

WHY THEY OFTEN FAIL.—Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show the people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters.

But, after aill, the mere adoption by a young man, of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

◆

HE got up to the muzzle, and in attempting to reach up stairs he fell through the coal hole into the cellar. He staid there all night, and when he turned up in the morning and his wife asked him where he had been, he said he'd "only been layin' in coal."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Oct. 19, 1877.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

AMOS C. NOYES, of Clinton Connty.

Democratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY:

CHAS. F. O'DONNELL, of Loretto Bor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

W. HORACE ROSE, of Johnstown.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:

JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Chest Twp.

CORONER:

JAMES MORELAND, of Wilmore Bor.

THE majority for Bishop, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio, as well as for the other candidates on the State ticket, will be about *twenty-five thousand*, and the Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be *forty two*. The Working men and Greenbackers succeeded in electing *two* members of the House in Lucas county, in which Toledo is situated, and claim a *half* interest in another member from Mahoning county.

◆

THE friends of Col. Noyes in Clinton county, where he resides, claim that his majority in that county will run up to *two thousand* and that in the adjoining county, Lycoming, his majority will not be less than *fifteen hundred*. Col. Noyes will undoubtedly receive a tremendous vote in the lumber regions of the Susquehanna, and although the above estimates appear extravagant, it is by no means improbable that they will be verified by the result.

◆

THE election in France on Sunday last for members of the Chamber of Deputies passed off without any disturbance, and resulted in the success of the Republicans and defeat of the Monarchists. It is estimated that the Republican majority in the Chamber will be about 115. Whether President MacMahon will attempt to govern France with the House of Deputies opposed to him, or whether he will resign and permit the Deputies to elect his successor, as he himself was elected to succeed Thiers in 1873, remains to be seen. That events full of weal or woe to France will soon occur does not admit of much doubt.

◆

IN his long pursuit after Chief Joseph, General Howard maintained his well earned reputation as a military failure to the last. Two weeks ago to-day, just as Joseph was about to surrender to Gen. Miles, Howard arrived on the ground with an escort of seventeen mounted men, having left his main force several miles in the rear. It may therefore be said of him, in sporting phrase, that he "was in at the death." The question now is, what will the administration do with Joseph? The only honest and decent thing to do is to restore him to his reservation. It belongs to him on every principle of justice and right, and if the attempt to dispossess him by a set of land sharks had not been made, all the loss of life, all the expense, and all the disgrace which have resulted from the bloody chase after him and his followers, would have been avoided. "Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall."

◆

CONGRESS met in extra session on Monday last, when Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who had been nominated by the Democratic caucus on the previous Saturday night, was elected Speaker by a vote of 149 to 132 for Hon. John A. Garfield, Republican, of Ohio. As Mr. Randall's success was forshadowed from the commencement of the contest for the Speakership, his election has created no surprise. He was fairly entitled to the position and is eminently qualified to discharge its duties. On Tuesday Mr. Hayes sent to both houses a brief message stating the purposes for which the session had been called. There is no reason whatever why the subject referred to in the message could not be disposed of in two weeks, and if that should turn out to be the fact the country will be agreebly surprised. All the chances, however, are against so early on adjournment.

◆

WHAT majority will Cambria county give the Democratic State ticket? The answer to this question depends entirely upon how nearly the full Democratic vote of the county can be induced to go to the polls. The campaign has been remarkably quiet and is likely to remain so to the end. And yet the Democrats have the victory in Ohio last week to inspire them, not with *hope*, which of itself never won a political battle, but with a determination to make a vigorous effort to succeed. Will this effort be made? There are *seven* Democratic election districts in the northern portion of the county in which, *with the necessary exertion, three hundred votes can be deposited in the ballot-box, which will not get there at all if the proper effort is not made.* They are Barr, Carroll, Susquehanna, Chest, Clearfield, Allegheny and Washington—all large in territory, and in which many of the voters live remote from the place of holding the election. If *four* active Democrats in each of these townships will take the business in their own hands, and one take the north of his district, one the south, one the east, and one the west, and personally urge voters who, except at a Presidential or Governor's election, generally stay at home, *to go to the election in November*, they will be astonished at the result. It can all be done in a single day and surely every good Democrat ought to be willing to devote one day to such a purpose. The increased vote that can thus be polled might elect the State ticket. Are there not *four* Democrats in each of these townships who will undertake the work?

"A NOISY REPUBLICAN of this township is trying to persuade Democrats to vote against Charley O'Donnell for Prothonotary on the plea that he is too young a man for the office, and also because he made a large pile of money as Deputy Sheriff. Democrats cannot be humbugged by such flimsy arguments, and will poll a solid vote for the whole county ticket. Our only trouble will be to get out the full vote."

The above is an extract from a letter written to us by an active Democrat in the northern section of the county. Just at what *age* a man becomes competent to discharge the duties of a county office has never been judicially determined, as his fitness depends entirely on other considerations. A man may be too *old* for an efficient discharge of the duties of Prothonotary, or of any other county office, but he is never too *young* if he is legally eligible and possesses the necessary qualifications. *Competency*, and not *age*, is the standard by which a candidate must stand or fall. The man to whom our correspondent refers would not be fool enough to assert that O'Donnell is not *fit* for the office of Prothonotary. Any active, intelligent young man who knows how to handle a pen, who understands the purposes of the different dockets, and who has a fair knowledge of the general run of the business pertaining to the office, cannot fail to make an efficient officer. That Charley O'Donnell possesses all these requisites will not be questioned by any one who knows him. His duties as Deputy Sheriff enabled him to acquire an accurate knowledge of the business required to be performed by a Prothonotary, and he would not therefore have to learn it from the beginning. For this reason he is as well if not better equipped today to take charge of the office and correctly transact its business than either of the other four candidates would be at the end of the first year's experience. The other allegation, that he made a large amount of money out of the Deputy Sheriff's office, is too silly and ridiculous to require any notice. Whatever salary he was paid was earned by a faithful discharge of his duties and to the satisfaction of the people.

Here is a candidate who is fully competent and who was nominated by a convention representing the entire Democracy of the county. He struggled manfully, as he had a right to do, for the nomination, but he resorted to no base or dishonorable means to secure it. The battle was squarely fought and fairly won, and what true Democrat will refuse to sustain the decision of the convention? No Democrat deserves the name who withholds his support from a competent man for an office after he has been fairly and honorably nominated by a county convention. If Charley O'Donnell should be defeated now—an event we do not fear—the same fate may overtake some other candidate next year, and the year after that, and then the Democratic party in the county, with its organization destroyed and its ranks shattered by personal and sectional animosities, will stand naked and helpless before its enemies. There is no safety for a Democrat *outside* of a **regular** nomination—no half-way house at which he can afford to stop. Party supremacy depends upon fidelity to party organization, and that can only be maintained by supporting nominations honestly and fairly made by a county convention, which is the court of final resort in settling the rival claims of candidates for county offices.

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WILL Pennsylvania, on the sixth of November, repeat the victory of the Ohio Democracy on the ninth of October? All the indications are that she will. It is plain and palpable that since the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President the Republican party has been slowly but surely undergoing the process of dissolution, and the result of the election in Ohio is regarded by nine-tenths of the Republican leaders in this State as the unmistakable handwriting on the wall which needs no interpretation. But throwing Democratic confidence and Republican fears aside, success at the November election in this State can only be rendered certain by a vigorous effort, in every district in each county, to get every voter to the polls. There is no other possible plan or device, and if that necessary work is commenced *now* there can be no doubt about the result. Will the Democrats of Cambria from now until the day of the election *work* to assist in achieving a victory in the State, or will they remain inactive and rely upon chance? They themselves must answer this question. In this connection we publish the following brief, but stirring address of Capt. McClelland, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—*To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:* The Republican organization is defeated in its stronghold by an overwhelming majority. Ohio, the home of its President, has voted for the Democracy. The importance of this victory cannot be overstated, for in its wake will come the utter overthrow of radicalism here. Disintegration and defeat have promptly followed the crime that denied to the people their chosen President, and the evidences that surround you here are full proof that Pennsylvania is prepared to render a similar verdict. The prestige of the opposition is gone, their unity upon principle is lost, their leaders quarrel, their active men are disgusted with official management and the people distrust them. Everywhere the utter loss of their political power will now follow, with rapid strides, the initiative thus taken by Ohio. The country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the independent, patriotic people who, regardless of party, have joined the Democracy to achieve this decisive victory, and the people of Pennsylvania will affirm the verdict of Ohio by tens of thousands in November.

On behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,
Chairman.

◆

WILLIAM P. WILSON, chairman of the Republican State Committee, is a man of infinite jest, if not of most excellent fancy. On the day after the Ohio election, when it was known from Maine to Oregon, that the Democrats had carried the State by nearly twenty-five thousand majority, and the Legislature by over thirty on joint ballot, Wilson issued an address to the Republicans of this State, the first sentence of which reads as follows: *"Our party has suffered an apparent disaster in Ohio."* For deliberate coolness this would be hard to surpass. If this address should be seen by West, the defeated candidate for Governor, or by Stanley Matthews and John A. Garfield, both of whom were aspirants to the United States Senate, they will regard it as an unpardonable and wicked joke, and will never forget that the name of the chairman of the Republican State committee of Pennsylvania for the year 1877 was William P. Wilson.

Judge Trunkey.

It is doing but scant justice to the merits **of Judge Trunkey**, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, to say that he is in all respects the peer of Judge Sterrett, against whom he is making a friendly contest for a seat on the Supreme bench. His judicial experience has not been so great, but in intellectual vigor and grasp he surpasses his competitor. This opinion we have heard, as coming from Republican lawyers of high reputation and long service at the bar of Allegheny county.

Judge Trunkey has hardly reached the prime of life—he is but forty-eight years old—and yet he has made a reputation, in his eleven years' service on the bench, second to that of no Common Pleas Judge in the State. His decisions have been models of lucidity and sound law, and they have more than once received the commendation of the Supreme Court. They have seldom been reversed. His reputation, which secured his nomination over one of the most distinguished and upright members of the Philadelphia bar, is the sure and solid growth of his judicial acts.

Another point of his character merits notice. That is his indifference to popular clamor, or those moral ebullitions which sometimes mistake sentiment for law. This was illustrated at the April term, 1874, in Venango county, when he was besieged by some three hundred ladies, with a numerous escort and a formidable petition against granting any more licenses to sell liquor in Venango county. Judge Trunkey showed that clear appreciation of duty in his response so characteristic of the man. We copy his words as published in the Franklin *Spectator* at the time:

"Judge Trunkey said the Legislature was the law-making power. If laws are bad and imperfect, the people who objected to them had their remedy by application to their representatives in the Legislature, and their action as voters. The Court was not the place to alter a law, to nullify law, or to make a law. It is the Court's place to ascertain what the law is in regard to license, as well as to all other matters that come before it, and to apply the law to the facts as given in evidence. If it was expected that any demonstration, however large in numbers, or however much it might be entitled to individual sympathy and respect, could make the Court depart from its duty in executing the law as it found it, those who held such expectations would be disappointed. It would be unseemly in the Court to condemn or take exceptions to any law enacted by its superior. The remedy against a bad law was not here. The Supreme Court had settled the question as to the duty of the lower Courts in this matter of license. (The Judge read the decision of the Supreme Court, defining the duty of the Court below, and giving the legal definition of the word discretion as used in the license acts.) The discretion to be exercised was not an arbitrary power—the mere will of the Court—but judicial discretion, based upon a knowledge of facts, and a fair consideration of all matters connected with the case. To say there should be no license granted was as wrong as to say there should be none refused. The Court must hear and determine each case upon its own merits, and was ready to receive testimony as to the applicant's fitness under the law, as to the character of the house for which license is asked, and as to the necessity contemplated by the act of Assembly."

The character of Judge Trunkey is strongly illustrated by that calm declaration, during a time of intense excitement. It was unanswerable, and the rule then laid down has governed all his judicial acts. His plain words: "The Court is not the place to alter a law, to nulify a law, nor to make law," would be a good motto for the walls of every Court House in the State.

Judge Trunkey's standing at home, among those who know him best, through long years of social and professional intercourse, is attested by the fact that he has been twice elected to the Common Pleas bench as a Democratic candidate in Republican districts, and of course by Republican votes. In 1866, during one of the most excited and heated political campaigns in our history—it was the year the Republicans declared war against President Johnson—Mr. Trunkey, then a lawyer of large practice, was nominated by the Democratic Convention in the Mercer and Venango districts, and while Governor Geary had a majority in the two counties of 1,578 he was chosen Judge by a plurality of 1,580. After ten years of judicial service, Judge Trunkey was nominated as his own successor in 1876. The party lines of a Presidential campaign seemed to many of his friends too strong to be broken. Yet, again they were ruptured and Venango county, which gave Hayes a majority of 471, elected Judge Trunkey by a majority of 259.

Nothing can be said to strengthen these endorsements. They come from Judge Trunkey's political opponents as a free will offering to his capacity, integrity and judicial fitness. Out of seven Supreme Judges the Democrats have but two members of the court. It seems to us they will see that the election of Judge Trunkey is the proper thing to do, to secure something approximating a fair representation in the court of last resort, especially when the opportunity is presented of promoting a gentleman of elevated character, large experience and recognized abilities. The Democrats of Allegheny county should certainly go as far in support of Judge Trunkey as the Republicans of Venango and Mercer did in 1866 and 1876.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

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THE election in France, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, seems to have resulted in a victory for neither side, for although the Republicans have secured a majority of over a hundred in the new assembly, it is not so geat as the majority it held in the one the government dissolved in order to appeal to the people. The adherents of the Marshal in the new body will be forty or fifty more than in the old, so that he has made a great gain by going before the people, and the Republicans have met with a severe loss. In case of their unpleasant arrogance in the new chamber the government may try once more the effect of a new election, under the conviction that the tide in the public mind in France is setting against Republicanism. The Republicans are certainly taught by this lesson that they have not as assured a hold upon the country as they expected. It may well be very alarming to them to see that their power is decreasing when they supposed it was growing; and they will have need of all their wisdom to call a halt in the down grade they seem to be treading.

◆

—A domestic event has transpired here, says the Free Grant *Gazette*, of much interest to to our secluded community, namely the marriage of Miss Lambier and Mr. John Vaughan. To get a marriage license, the bridegroom walked from his place of future residence, five miles from Beggsboro', to Burk's (nine miles). Mr. Burk not being at home, Vaughan was sent to where he was working, a distance of twenty-four miles from the residence. Mr. Burk sent him back to the house for a form, and upon his return gave him a license, and Vaughan proceeded with it home to the bride's, eighteen miles further—ninety-nine miles so far. Then they went to the Rev. Mr. Gilmour's, a distance of twelve miles, were there happily united, and returned home to her house—another twelve miles. Total for her 24 miles, and for him 123 miles, in the ardent pursuit of matrimony. Needless to say that all this distance was travelled on foot.

◆

THE TURKS DEFEATED.—On Monday last a severe battle took place in Asiatic Turkey, a few miles from Kars, resulting in the disastrous defeat of the Turks. The Russian dispatches claim that several cannon, a large number of prisoners, and a great quantity of provisions were captured by them. From the seat of war on the Danube no news of any importance has been received during the past week.

Schell and the Labor Party.

Certain professed labor-reformers, says the Pottsville *Standard*, for reasons best known to themselves, are circulating the story that Hon. Wm. P. Schell "sold out" the labor party which made him its candidate in 1872. The fact was that at a meeting of the labor committee, held in Philadelphia, they declared it expedient to withdraw their State ticket, and a copy of the following resolutions was sent to Mr. Schell; and it was not until after their reception that he wrote to the committee, publicly withdrawing from the contest. He continued in the fight, heart and soul with the labor men, until the committee virtually abandoned the ticket. In the Philadelphia *Press* of October 4th, 1872, we find the following:

A meeting of the State Central Committee of the labor reform party of Pennsylvania was held yesterday at the Girard House, in this city, at which the following resolutions were passed withdrawing their State ticket from the field:

WHEREAS, The labor reform party is without a presidential ticket by reason of the treachery of the national committee, and

WHEREAS, The State committee have thereby been unable to prosecute a vigorous campaign in behalf of the State ticket, therefore

Resolved, That the committee deem it inexpedient for the party and unfair to the candidates for Governor and Auditor General to hazard a contest at this time and under these circumstances, and that the committee hereby withdraw said candidates from the field.

Resolved, That the Hon. William P. Schell by his firm and consistent advocacy of the principles of the labor reform party is entitled to our unbounded confidence. His exalted political character, his unswerving integrity and great personal worth, his stainless public and private life, command our sincere respect and esteem; and we re-affirm that in him the workingmen of Pennsylvania have an honest and able champion, &c., &c.

PHILA., Oct. 2, 1872.

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL:—Dear Sir—In pursuance of the enclosed resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the State Labor Reform Committee, held at the Girard House, you will be advised that they have deemed it expedient to withdraw the candidates for Governor and Auditor General from the canvass.

This conclusion has been arrived at after mature deliberation, after taking a full survey of the situation, and while I have personally labored to prevent such a result, at the same time I am satisfied that with the limited means at our command, we would not be able to emerge from the polls with that prestige and strength which are the causeway to future success.

Permit me to say that while the committee have arrived at this conclusion, they have the most unbounded confidence in your integrity and honor, and express the confident hope that the time may not be far distant when the labor reform party will be in a position to accord to you their full measure of esteem.

Very truly yours,

HENRY L. ACKER, Chairman
Labor Reform State Committee.

LETTER OF MR. SCHELL.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 3, 1872.

Henry L. Acker, Esq., Chairman of the Labor Reform State Committee:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter informing me of the action of the state committee in withdrawing me from the gubernatorial contest. This action of the committee meets with my approval.

I was honored with the confidence of the party and I was determined to prove my fidelity to the trust.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without commending your faithful and unselfish services as well as your colleagues'.

Hoping that a brighter future may open upon our efforts in behalf of the people, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. SCHELL.

◆

END OF A NOTABLE CAREER.—The death in Peru of Henry Meiggs, whose remarkable railway work in Chili and Peru have given him a world-wide celebrity, leaves his last and most astonishing piece of railway engineering unfinished. He has built several railways among the Andes rising to an elevation where the air was so rarified that it was difficult to breath it, thrown bridges over gorges that made one giddy to look down into their profound depths and excavated tunnels through spurs of the mountain ranges where greater difficulties were encountered than in piercing Mount Cenis. An exchange furnishes the following brief sketch of this remarkable man:

Henry Meiggs was born at Catskill, New York, in 1811. He began business as a merchant in Boston, but subsequently went to New York, where he entered into various enterprises and speculations, which in the crash of 1837 landed him in bankruptcy. Within two years he was again in business and apparently prosperous, but failed a second time in 1847, and soon after left New York to seek his fortune in California. By bold enterprises and indomitable energy he soon became wealthy again, but ultimately got again into difficulties, obtained large sums of money by misrepresenting the condition of his affairs, and in 1854 was declared a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. He subsequently compromised with his creditors, and when his fame as a railway contractor in Chili and Peru became established, an act of oblivion for his former offenses was passed by the California Legislature, and the way was open for his return. He never went back, however, but continued to prosecute his railway enterprises in Peru to the time of his death.

His most remarkable achievement is the Callao, Lima and Oroya railroad, a work which must rank among the most daring achievements of modern engineering. It is a successful attempt to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a railway across the Andes, from Callao to the head of navigation on the Amazon. The heighth ascended by this railway is within one hundred and thirty-six feet of that of the summit of Mt. Blanc. The road bends upon itself with sharp angles as it ascends the mountain sides, like a staircase with many turns. It pierces the obstructing peaks with thirty-two tunnels, which often come together so closely that they seem continuous to the traveller. Great gorges had to be traversed, and torrent streams spanned by bridges that seem to hang in mid-air. The greater portion of the work is completed and in running order, trains now going to the highest points on schedule time. But the government of Peru has latterly run short of funds, and the great contractor was consequently impeded by his own financial troubles.

◆

SELF-SACRIFICING HEROISM.—Two New York gasfitters, named Charles W. Sprague and John Farrell, performed an act of self-sacrificing heroism on Saturday which ought to make their names remembered. While a mantinee performance was going on in the Grand Opera House, attended by several hundred people, they were at work in the basement making new connections between the street main and the gaspipes of the theatre building. They had cut out a piece from the old connecting pipe, and had plugged up the two openings thus made. Having tried one of the plugs with a lighted match and found it tight, Farrell lit another match and held it to the second plug. This happened to be badly fitted; the escaping gas ignited and a terrible explosion followed, forcing out the plug, knocking Farrell back several feet and filling the place with flame. As soon as he recovered from the shock, Farrell, with singular presence of mind, picked up his coat, made his way through the flames and wrapped the garment about the open pipe to smother the fire and lessen the flow of gas. He stood at the pipe until the gas was shut off, although the fire was all this time peeling the flesh off his hands, neck, face and head. A policeman who happened to be standing on the iron and glass covering of the basement at the time of the explosion had his attention called to the trouble below by several pieces of the glass being forced out of the pavement by the concussion. Summoning help, he went down, turned off the gas, and aided in putting out the flames. Farrell and Sprague were found to be terribly and seriously burned on the hands, neck, face and head. An ambulance was sent for, and they were removed to the hospital. The whole affair was managed in such a quiet and effective way that no alarm was raised in the theatre, and the play went on without the people in the audience discovering that a great danger had threatened them, and that it was only warded off by the heroism of two noble workingmen. Such an act ought not to be passed by without some public recognition.

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—A man 55 years old and a girl of 17 are parties to a breach of-promise suit at Fredericksburg, Tex.

A LONG WAIT FOR A WEDDING.—Orange county has just had a wedding with enough romance about it for a novel. In 1862 the bridegroom, then a young man, though under an engagement to the lady whom he has just married, enlisted in the Union Army. His sweetheart made no effort to dissuade him from what he thought his duty, and with a breaking heart she bade him adieu, and quietly buried herself in her home with her widowed mother, the only living member of the family beside herself. For a while all went well, and loving letters from his sweetheart cheered the gallant soldier, and tender words of hope from him made life endurable to her. After the battle of Chancellorsville his letters suddenly ceased. Letter after letter was written to him and his comrades, but all that could be learned was that after that terrible battle he was missing. Whether he had been killed or taken prisoner no one could tell, and his fate remained a mystery. His stricken sweetheart never entirely abandoned hope, and lived on, "tender and true," hoping against hope for his return. After many patient years her troth has been rewarded, and she is now a happy bride. His narrative is that some time during the fight he was taken prisoner, and soon after he was sent to a Southern prison, where he was kept about a year, suffering untold torture. He finally escaped and reached the seaboard, where he conceived the idea of personating an English sailor and getting to England on a blockade runner. After that all is a blank. He learned afterwards that he had been taken ill, and soon after insane. On his arrival in England he was taken to an insane asylum by the captain of the blockade runner, where he remained until a year ago, when he was discharged cured, but penniless. He succeeded by the assistance of friends in the asylum in securing a situation in a mercantile house, where he rapidly won the esteem of the principals, to whom he told his story. A leave of absence was granted him, he came to Middletown and found his old sweetheart, now a mature lady of thirty two, still faithful to his memory. They were quietly married, and have returned to England, where he proposes to remain for a term of years. During his long absence his only surviving relatives, a brother and uncle, had died, and he had no ties to keep him here, save the love of country, which will eventually bring him and his faithful wife back to our shores.—*Albany Argus.*

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THE WONDERFUL DOG OF COHOES.—Morrison, Colwell & Page have in connection with their rolling-mill at Cohoes a large stable for their large stock of horses. Two watchmen guard this stable day and night and care for the horses. Beside the watchmen a large dog, a cross between the St. Bernard and Newfoundland species, is kept on the premises. This animal realizes that he is assistant guardian of the premises and faithfully does he perform his duties. At night if anything amiss happens to the horses or anything else he straightway starts for the watchman and taking his trousers in his teeth will not loosen his hold until he has led him to the spot. Formerly, when any of the horses slipped their halters and attempted to wander about the stable, he would drive them back into their stall and mount guard over them until the watchman arrived in his rounds and secured them. This practice was kept up until on an unlucky night, some time ago, when he attempted to drive a vicious mule into his stall from which he had escaped, when the animal let fly with both hind feet, one of which took effect on the poor dog's head, knocking out a number of teeth and cutting his face badly. Since that time the knowing dog has not attempted to drive back any of his equine charge that may become loose, but straightway goes for the watchman on guard. At one time some loose straw and hay lying in the rear of and against the barn by some means caught fire. When discovered the faithful dog was at his post, and standing in fire and smoke was scratching away with all his might, removing the burning mass from the building and barking lustily for aid. Although the dog was burned somewhat, the building, mainly through his efforts, was saved. The gentlemen owning this animal prize him highly and would not exchange his services as watchman for any biped in creation.—*Troy Times.*

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SUSPENDED BY THE FINGERS OVER CERTAIN DEATH.—About 10 o'clock Sunday night as John Conley, the night watchman at the Battle House, was making his usual rounds of inspection, while in the rear of the building he heard a noise in the yard. On his way to see what it was his foot slipped on the smooth brass strips with which the stairs are faced and he plunged over the balusters grasping at the top rail, and turned a complete somersault. His hands slipped from the rail but fastened with a desperate grip on the end of one of the steps which projected only an inch or two. It was a fearful position. His back was to the stairs, his hands over his head and his head under the stairs, and far below him the stone-paved yard. He called for help lustily, and the noise was heard at the office by some gentlemen standing there, who remarked that there must be a fight in the street. The housekeeper heard his cries and went to his assistance, but was not able to relieve him, but added her cries to his. The noise was heard below, and several persons rushed to see what was the matter. One of the night clerks came rushing up with a Babcock strapped on his back. Mr. Soto leaned over, and, putting his hand through the stair-rails, took firm hold of Conley's wrist, and encouraged him to hold on, that it was all right, and they would save him. One of the other gentlemen got hold of Conley's coat, and raised him so his leg could be got hold of, when they succeeded in drawing him safely on to the stairs. His strength was nearly exhausted, and his endurance would have been limited to seconds. It was a narrow escape and a timely deliverance.—*Mobile Register.*

◆

HOW TO TREAT THE INDIANS.—One of the curious revelations recently made contradicts an established belief and deserves to and must have influence upon our treatment of the Indian problem, that, surviving its slave and Mormon successors, is again in the front. Lieut. Col. Garrick Mallery has wrought out an elaborate demonstration that the vanishing Indians have began to multiply; that in spite of fire-water and diminishing buffalo and invading pale faces there are more of them than there were twenty years ago. If this is so, the treatment that was suited to a disappearing people must be discarded, and one adapted to a growing race substituted. This conduct would require permanent reservations, higher education, a modification of tribal law and industrial training. And such a treatment, supposing the Indians fitted for it, would soon change the nature and distribution of their appropriations. We must then calculate on preserving our aborigines and incorporating them in our population, as Fathers Marquette, Hennepin and many other black robes counselled years ago. The increment must be slow for some time, if proved. But it is a purely original idea that any has occurred or is even possible.—*Philadelphia North American.*

◆

—The defeat in Ohio was more than the Republican party in Georgia, in its weakened condition, could endure. When the news came the sufferer deliberately laid down and tied up its own chin.

News and Other Notings.

—A boy, aged 9 years, was arrested in Jersey City several days ago, for "parading the streets in a state of beastly intoxication.'

—General Miles, the Indian fighter, is married to a niece of General Sherman. He is a man of striking and imposing presence.

—There is a negro couple, man and wife, residing in Des Moines whose united age is 208 years, the husband being 102 and the wife 106.

—Mr. Dalrymple, the great Minnesota farmer, cultivates 9,000 acres of land. He raises nothing but wheat. His profits this year will be $50,000.

—At Waterford, Pa., on Thursday night, fifteen disguised "men" tarred, feathered and rode on a rail a disreputable woman who had incurred their displeasure.

—The members of Christ church, Boston, the oldest church building in the city, still use the Bible, prayer book and silverware which were presented by King George II. in 1733.

—Sim. Hines, an eccentric colored man, who died in Kentucky a few days since, could charm mocking birds and catch them wherever he saw them, no matter how wild they were.

—The lawyers who defended the Blisses, the Philadelphia pretended spiritual mediums recently tried for swindling, have been arrested on a charge of bribing jurors to disagree.

—Francis X. Ziegler has had charge in the Western Union telegraph office of Columbia for nearly thirty years, and has been agent for the Adams Express Company for upwards of twenty years.

—A child was recently born in Parke county, Ind., with its arms and hands turned backward. Its parents were in despair till they reflected that the youngster would make a good custom house inspector.

—About one o'clock on Friday morning a squad of one hundred men from the country went to the jail at Hardinsburg, Ky., and took from his cell Dick Carey, the negro charged with rape, and hung him.

—A Canadian woman has walked, accompanied by her two small children, from Montreal to the shrine of Ste. Anne Beaupre, a distance of 200 miles, in pursuance of a vow made when one of them was sick.

—The enduring odor of musk is marvellous. When Justinian, in 538, rebuilt what is now the Mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this day the atmosphere of the building is filled with the odor.

—After the recent cyclone in the Gulf of Mexico the beach near Galveston, Texas, was strewn with human bones washed up by the waves and supposed to have been the remains of the persons lost with the City of Waco.

—In a boarding house in Chicago, Friday, Joseph W. Gladden cut the throats of Mrs. Maude Bell and himself with a razor. They died in a few minutes. Gladden clasping his victim in "a vice like grip." Both were married.

—Mrs. O'Mara, of York street, St. Catharines, Ont., yawned her jaw out of joint one day last week, and at latest advices two doctors had been unable to restore it to its normal condition. Her husband seems to have grown young in a day.

—"A. C. D." writes to the London *Times*: "The parents of M. Thiers were Protestants, and he was born in that faith, but died a Roman Catholic. No memoir that I have read mentions when he changed his faith." Guizot was a Protestant to the last.

—The Pope recently said to a friend, who is a newspaper editor: "Newspapers are killing me daily. I wish you would tell them that I have of a truth the most fatal of all diseases, eighty four years and four months, but that the lamp is not yet out."

—The house of a colored men named Anderson, in Haywood county, Tenn., was burned on Tuesday night week. His four children were alone in the house at the time; three of them perished, and the fourth was so badly burned that its recovery is doubtful.

—The N. Y. *Times* says that a woman who was granted a divorce from her husband on Friday, September 28, by the Supreme Cour of Rhode Island, married a Newport widower on the following Thursday, became a mother on Sunday, 7th inst., and died on Tuesday night, 9th inst.

—The Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Oil City, disappeared from that place on Sunday evening last, and is supposed to have in his possession some three or four thousand dollars belonging to the Company. His name is W. A. Stevely, and his whereabouts is not known at present.

—James Berry, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific Railroad train robbers, was captured on Saturday, in Calloway county, Missouri. He had $2,800 on his person, and was badly wounded in the leg. Berry sold nine thousand dollars worth of gold in Mexico a few days ago, and left there for Texas.

—The business portion of the village of Jamesville, in Onondaga county, N. Y., was destroyed Sunday morning by an incendiary fire, which was started at 1 o clock. Three hotels, the postoffice, the town hall, Episcopal church, six stores and fifteen dwellings were consumed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

—The only man defeated on the Republican legislative ticket in Cleveland was the colored nominee. In this State, although relying on the negro vote for a majority, the Republicans cannot conquer their race prejudices so far as to nominate a colored man. The man and brother must vote and ask no questions or favors.

—Within a few miles of the fortunate town of Evansville, Ind., are a three-legged dog, a pet hog with no eyes, a man who is about to marry his daughter-in-law's sister, two other men who have wedded each other's daughters, a young man who has espoused the mother of his deceased wife, and several variations of the Enoch Arden type.

—A citizen of Hoboken, New Jersey, Mr. Joseph Lewis, willed $1,000,000 to the Government to help pay the national debt, but there appeared at his death two claimants—a wife and son. At least a certificate of marriage, twenty years old, was brought, and a witness to prove it. The old gentleman was supposed never to have been married, and hence had no son. The case will be litigated in the courts.

—A terrible accident occurred in Brooklyn postoffice, Saturday morning. Devlin, a man of sixty, and William Gregory, twenty-one, fell from a workingman's staging, eighty-five feet above the marble floor. Devlin was caught on the floorings fifty feet below, and sustained a heavy shock. Gregory struck on the iron stairway and received fatal injuries.

—Augustus G. Bartlett, who is white, brought a suit in Chicago for divorce from his wife, who is black. They had been married two years, and had lived together peaceably; but he had gradually grown tired of the notoriety that the contrast in color gave them. His accusations against her, however, were found to be groundless and the case was decided against him.

—The successor of Archbishop Bayley in the primacy of America, Bishop Gibbons, was transferred from North Carolina, where he was vicar apostolic, to succeed the late Bishop McGill as the fourth bishop of Richmond, on the 20th of October, 1872. He was then thirty-eight years of age, and the youngest ecclesiast in the United States wearing the mitre. He is now, at the age of forty-three years, the youngest archbishop.

—Mr. Peter Neitig, of Union town
Berks county, has a cow 22 years old, th
has had 18 calves, every one of which ha
been raised. This cow was raised by hi
father, John Neitig. Old as she is she ha
made this season 12½ pounds of butte
She is a great favorite, and Mr. N
states that he will keep her until she di
a natural death, when she shall receive d
funeral honors.

—A young girl living on the Perry
road, near the White House, Allegh
county, is reported to have attempted, l
Wednesday, to destroy her illegitim
child by burying it in a sand
as it was born. Her appearance
tions excited suspicion, and search
made, the infant was found under
foot of sand. It was still alive, and
ises from appearance to live long and pr
bly prosper.

—The yellow fever scourge at Fernand
has its incidents. The Sisters of M
have died of the disease, but tw
have gone from St. Augustine to fill t
ranks and nurse the sick and dying,
perhaps they are stricken down.
state of siege or a battle could not be
demonstrate the genuine consecratio
these devotees to the extreme needs of h
manity. They are sisters of mercy in d
as well as in name.

—A New Yorker in straitened circ
stances left his five-year-old son in care
a relative. At the expiration of ten mon
he wanted the boy returned to him, but
custodian refused to grant the reques
til he has paid for the boy's board.
father then took out a writ of habeas
pus for the possession of the boy and
court granted it, saying that under the
there could be no lien on the child f
board and clothing.

—A gentleman in New York, who w
holds his name for the present, has ass
ed the entire expense of bringing to N
York the obelisk offered to the city by
Khedive of Egypt. The English hav
set the companion obelisk afloat hav
selected to bring the other to New Yo
So that city will be favored with a specim
of ancient Egyptian skill, unless Tur
Austria, which puts forth a prior clai
the monolith, should succeed in carry
off the prize.

—Touching story of conjugal fid
from Brantford, Canada. John Ha
left Yorkshire in 1842, and having est
lished himself in the New World sent f
his wife. She would not come out to
however, so he married another wo
sending the first one from time to ti
means for her maintenance. After
seven years the wife *de facto* died, wh
the wife *de jure* conquered her scru
came out to America and was reunited
the husband of her youth.

—Lord Napier, who speaks with auth
ity on the subject of the Indian fa
being an ex-Governor of Madras, sa
720,000 souls are absolutely depe
upon the Madras Government for li
thinks if the present death rate hold
February 650,000 persons will perish fr
starvation. He says the English gover
ment, while leaving the Indian Governm
to its own resources in dealing with the
mine, should unite itself to the great mo
ment of private charity and make a co
tion of one million pounds.

—William Stevens, of Clay county,
has squatted on a mountain top an
himself a log cabin, where he lives
tentedly with his rifle, wife, eight
and 100 goats. The goats are h
prolific; he shoots them when he
meat, or leather for shoes; has the
for milk, butter and cheese; exch
kid's flesh for meal with a miller at
foot of the mountain, sells his
mals yearly for clothing, his
claims that he is the best fed, be
best shod and best housed
county.

—The seven legged horse belong
the Great London Circus and
British Menagerie died according
the N. Y. *World* of Tuesday, in
One Hundred and Twenty seventh
It was recently bought in
$3,500, and was brought to this c
exhibited next Monday evening
Garden. Other horses have had
o hers perhaps five or six; but
dently believed that no other
and that none of those who
their rest ever had seven.

—Dr. R. Beverly Cole, of San Fra
boasts of the possession of an
relic in the shape of an onyx
lined with gold, and bearing on the
wonderful mosaic representing a
landscape three inches long and
and a half wide, and consisting of
pieces of stone. They are so small a
put together so artistically that the
effects is that of a delicately finished p
on ivory. The box is said to have
presented by the Empress Josephine
surgeon, whose grandson in Paris g
to the present owner.

—A fearful hurricane visited
and neighboring islands on Septe
and caused great damage.
from all quarters. The sea washed
the lower part of the town of Wille
Nearly every house in what is
the Batrimay quarter was destroy
the fortifications were in ruins
families were destitute. The dam
property was estimated at over $
A Dutch man-of-war and the
schooners Juliet and Sarah were
Several lives were lost. All the
in the neighboring island of
ruined.

—John Brunner resides in Caer
township, Berks county. The li
Berks and Chester counties run
through his house, and when sleep
feet are in Chester county and his
Berks. He is the owner of about
of land, which lies in both count
this land, about fifty feet from the
Berks, is a large sycamore tree st
front of the house of Jacob C
which is seven feet in diamete
100 feet high. A Reading
there at night a short time ago,
the trunk of a tree for a huge
Brunner, the owner of the far
father of Dr. Brunner, of the
ner divorce case.

LORETTO PROPERTY AT
VATE SALE.—The undersign
for sale at a low price and on eas
LOTS OF GROUND, well
borough, on which is erected a
desirable two story DWELLING H
with a good KITCHEN attached,
stantial STABLE and other necessary
ings. There are also on the premis
located on St. Mary's street, the p
oughfare of the town, a thriving
fruit and an abundance of exc
further information call on or
O'FRIEL, Esq., attorney in fact fo
PATRICK NE

Loretto, Oct. 12, 1877.-3m.

ROOFING PAI

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN
PAINT (MIXED READY
best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt,
anything exposed to the weather.
1 gallon and can, $1.00;
Three 2 gallon cans in one case
1 barrel, 24 gallons
1 barrel, 44 gallons

AMERICAN VERMILION W
[8-31.] 49 South Front Street, Phila

$60 PER MONTH
to a good, energetic
county to introduce
New Illustrated History of Penn
Write immediately and state
business, and also age.
D. C. GOODRICH,

☞Don't fail to say what paper
in.

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

RIDAY. - - OCT. 19, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ere, There, and the Other Place.

—Wonderful warm weather for the middle ...ober.

—If this ain't "Injin" summer, what the ...h is it?

—Joe Weisser will take all the chestnuts ...can get at $1.25 per bushel.

—And now the corn stalks (f)earlessly ...from the field to the barn.

—A Hasty-Holliday wedding occurred in ...daysburg on Thursday last.

—W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut ...king Tobacco is sold everywhere.

—Diphtheria in an aggravated form is ...ing sad havoc among the children of ...

—If you commence using W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking you will ...er go back.

—The Altoona *Globe* of yesterday morning ...that Col. James F. Milliken has left for ...s unknown.

—Peerless Navy and fine Cut Chewing ...be surpassed—made by W. & D. ...hart, Pittsburgh.

—The Altoona *Globe* of Wednesday says ...Lawyer Tierney delivered a masterly ...ment for the Commonwealth the day ...ous in the Coolbroth perjury case.

—A ten-year old Altoona lad named Carr ...identally fell on a corn knife, Tuesday ...on, and cut his right foot very se-...

—The ladies of Carrolltown and vicinity ...find something to interest them in the ...of Miss Mary Davis, published else-...

—Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, with ...ation of only one hundred and forty, has ...given representatives in the Western pen-...tiary.

—A Hollidaysburg lad named George ...had his left arm fractured on Monday ...by being knocked down by some of his ...mates.

—Five hundred dollars worth of goods ...stolen from the store of Wm. Davis, in ...township, Huntingdon county, a few ...ago.

—The electors of the borough of East Con-...ugh will meet at the school house in said ...ough, instead of at the public house of ...David Confer.

—Within a period of five months one ...and four barns have been destroyed ...cendiary fires in Barree township, ...ingdon county.

—A cabbage head wighing twenty-one ...pounds grown in the lot next to the new ...of John A. Kennedy, Esq., of the ...ward, is happy to call his own.

—Large sales indicate the merits of all ...articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. ...Baby Syrup than of all other reme-...for the cure of Baby Disorders. 25 ...a bottle.

—It would seem to be in accordance with ...eternal fitness of things for persons in ...of matrimony to go to Alliance, Ohio, ...for those seeking a divorce to hie away ...Severance, Kansas.

—Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Conemaugh ...ugh, who was recently shot in the side ...accidental discharge of a pistol in the ...of his sister, has so far recovered as ...to be about again.

—A word to the wise. If you are troubled ...a cough or cold, procure a bottle of Dr. ...Cough Syrup at once. Its use may ...you from severe sickness. Your drug-...keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

—A stable in Altoona owned by Frank ...and occupied by Constantine Vogt, ...slightly injured by fire on last Tuesday ...noon, the work, it is supposed, of some ...who had congregated therein.

—A one hundred and ten pound squash ...been produced in Brady township, ...field county, this year. It will prob-...assume the editorial tripod of the O ...ere many moons have waned.

—Mr John Hughes, a Cambria township ...had considerable of the flesh torn ...of his arms between the elbow and ...on Tuesday last, by having it caught ...way in a threshing machine.

—The FREEMAN did not question the le-...macy and harmony of the *Standard's* ...of spelling "program," but as we do ...exchange with the Pittsburg *Leader* and ...icle, we were not aware that those pa-...had adopted the idea. Nuff sed.

—Mr. Richard L. Davis has now on exhi-...at his shoemaker shop in the West ...a beet which measures 20 inches in ...gth, the same in circumference, and ...pounds. If any person can trot ...a beet to beat this beet we will only ...happy to record the fact.

—Mrs. Mary Sheehan, better known as ..." Sheehan, died at her home in ...ville borough, this county, on Thursday ...of last week, after having attained ...remarkable age of nearly 110 years. The ...ceased was born in Ireland and came to ...country in 1861. May she rest in peace.

—An exchange says that when a young ...is observed coming out of a drinking ...with a little froth hanging to his ...stache, it is no sign that he is afflicted ...hydrophobia. That's so, no doubt, but ...may live to see the day, if he keeps on, ...something akin to hydrophobia will ...the matter with him.

—We learn from the Huntingdon *Local* ...that Miss Sadie Boate, of that place, ...still we hope glides smoothly down ...'s stream, opened a forty-year old pin-...ion the other day and found much of ..."true inwardness" to consist of two ...hundred and forty pins and one hundred and ...ty-nine needles.

—At the dedication of a new M. E. church ...Somerset, on Sunday last, at which Rev. ...C. Pershing, D. D., a gentleman well ...known and greatly esteemed by many of our ...readers, officiated, over $3,000 were con-...tributed toward liquidating the debt on the ...building. A good day's work on a good ...day and for a good cause.

—The lifeless remains of a Somerset coun-...man named Moses Burkholder were found ...a few days ago within a half mile of his ...home, and as he was last seen on horseback ...the presumption is that the animal became ...frightened and threw him against the jut-...ting spur of a rock, with which his head ...came in contact, producing instant death.

—A test oil well on the Thompson farm, ...wherever that is in Westmoreland county, ...has reached a depth of between four and five ...hundred feet, and the indications are very ...favorable—so much so, in fact, that many ...are endeavoring to lease land in the vicinity. ...Several large veins of salt water, fully capa-...ble of yielding fifty barrels per day, have ...been struck.

—The serenade tendered to R. L. Johns-...ton, Esq., and his worthy bride, on their re-...turn home on Saturday evening last, was as ...diversified if not as agreeable in every re-...spect as the most ardent admirer of such en-...tertainments could desire. The efforts of ...the cornet and string bands were, however, ...highly appreciated and duly acknowledged ...by the happy couple.

—Silas C. Neal, of Huntingdon, drew up ...his feet the other morning for the purpose ...of leaping out of bed, when one of the open ...blades of a four-bladed pocket-knife, which ...by some mysterious means got into the straw ...tick, penetrated the sole of his right foot to ...the depth of an inch or more, cutting an ...ugly gash and causing him to faint in a short ...time after from loss of blood.

—Rev. F. X. M'Carthy, the recently ap-...pointed pastor of St. Augustine's church, ...this county, delivered a lecture at St. Ag-...nes' church, Soho (Pittsburg), last night, ...on the subject of "Rome," for the benefit of ...the St. Paul Orphan Asylum. As Father ...M'Carthy spent several years in Rome and ...is an eloquent speaker his lecture was no ...doubt a very interesting and instructive one.

—The gloom that crept about the crevices ...and recesses of our editorial boudoir, com-...placently remarks the Wilkinsburg *Times*, ...was suddenly dispelled, a day or two ago, ...by the appearance on the threshold of the ...radiant countenance of Mike Quartz, the ...genial conductor of the Ebensburg Branch ...train. He had swooped down from his ...cloud-capped peaks to see the boys and do ...the town, and in his peregrinations dropped ...in on us. May he repeat the visit early and ...often.

—Get your storekeeper to order some of W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy and fine Cut.

—Col. John M. Bowman, formerly of Johnstown, but more recently editor and publisher of the Mt. Union *Times*, has become editor of the Mifflintown *Tribune*, the neat and newsy journal of which our very worthy friend E. B. McCrum is the proprietor, and for which Mr. D. B. Williams, an old Ebensburger, did the writing not a great while ago. The Colonel has our best wishes in his new departure.

—George Shaffer, a resident of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, was arrested on Saturday last for raising a check from $8.10 to $80.10, forging the name of Mr. Walker, to whom it was made payable, and passing it on W. S. Taylor, of Huntingdon, in payment for goods bought and receiving the balance in money. Shaffer, who is a married man and the father of four children, is now in jail awaiting trial.

—Now "summer from her golden collar slips and strays through stubble fields," yet all the while, if prompt to "foller" an advice which surely yields a fair per cent. on the money spent for the best of goods in town, to Myers & Lloyd with firm intent you'll go and plank the money down; for which of course the fullest return in value ample and true, as all who go, can easily learn, they'll be pleased to give to you.

—Private Zeigler, of Co. A, of the three months' volunteers, who resided at Livermore, Westmoreland county, met with a shocking death near Plymouth, Luzerne county, on Friday last, by being struck and run over by an engine, which literally tore one of his arms and legs from the body. He was taken to the Lackawana hospital, where he died soon after. His remains were sent to his late home for interment.

—Mr. John Wherley, constable of the West ward, this borough, saw a monster bear on Laurel Hill, in Jackson township, on Tuesday last, complacently engaged in munching chestnuts. Not being properly armed and equipped, Mr. Wherley very wisely concluded to bear the ills he had rather than fly to others he knew not of but would no doubt have soon found out had he attempted to fool around his bearship.

—We are sorry to learn that the beloved and devoted wife of Mr. P. L. Eck, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Carrolltown, died rather suddenly one day last week, and while the bereaved husband was absent in Butler county, whither the remains of his deceased wife were taken for interment, death once more entered his household and laid its unsparing hand upon his infant child. The bereaved husband and father has the earnest sympathies of all who know him in his double affliction.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register*, after stating that Wm. P. Schell in 1872, when he was the Labor Reform candidate for Governor, withdrew in favor of the Democratic candidate, and that it is strongly suspected that there was a consideration for his doing so (the suspicion being purely imaginary with the Editor), asks: "Will the *Standard* prove there was *not?*" "Perhaps the *Register* man is prepared to prove a *negative* in any given case, and if so he stands without a peer in Blair county, or anywhere else.

—A little after 10 o'clock last night, says the Huntingdon *Globe* of Wednesday, the fire alarm sounded and people hurried to the streets to find out the cause. It was soon leared that the Keystone Boot and Shoe Factory was on fire. Before the flames could be arrested, the boiler house was totally destroyed. The fire did not get into the main building and very little damage was done to it. The loss, we suppose, will amount to between $3,000 and $4,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—A little daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Prospect borough, while on her way Monday morning to serve customers in Minersville with milk—the family keeping a small dairy—she was struck by one of the C. I. Co.'s engines and knocked down between the tracks, but fortunately there was sufficient space to permit the engine to pass over without touching her body. The injuries she sustained were comparatively trivial, but the milk cans were badly demoralized. So says the Johnstown *Tribune* at greater length.

—In the proceedings pending in the Orphans' Court of Fulton county, Pa., in the matter of the estate of John Leighty, deceased, of which a rather romantic story is told in another column, the Auditor appointed by the Court to hear and report upon the facts in the case has filed his report, in which he declares that from the evidence adduced before him the petitioner, Mr. Wm. Leighty of this place, is the son and only legal heir of the said John Leighty, deceased. The fund in dispute amounts to about $2,100.

—John Overholt, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, got himself outside of a considerable quantity of whisky on Monday last, and while in that condition about nine o'clock at night entered the sleeping apartment occupied by a young man employed as a baker by his brother and attempted to put a bullet through him, but fortunately missed his aim. The would-be and near being murdereris now in jail at Greensburg, from which it is to be hoped he will emerge fully determined never to let whisky get an Overholt or under hold on him again.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg administered the sacrament of confirmation to about eighty persons at St. Aloysius' church, Summitville, a few days ago, several of whom were converts recently received into the church by the zealous pastor, Rev. Father Hackett. The decorations of the sanctuary on the occasion were as usual exceedingly fine, while the music by the cornet band of Lilly's station, which by the way bids fair to become ere long one of the best in the county, was exceedingly creditable to that organization.

—The Murphy movement has at last captured James Onslow, a Pittsburgh ward politician of Republican proclivities, well known to many of our readers, and a newspaper correspondent and writer of more than ordinary ability, as all will bear witness who have ever read the effusions of "Cussewago." James moved Onslow in the road he has just travelled, but having reached the goal at last it is to be hoped that he will not only prove faithful to his pledge, but that his example will serve to turn many more like him from the evil of their way.

—John Carroll, Lloyd Yon, Wm. Cochran and Marshal McCormick were all found guilty at Hollidaysburg last week, as in manner and form indicted, for participating in the recent railroad troubles at Altoona, while John Speese was convicted and John Wise plead guilty to the sixth count of the indictment, "obstructing and intimidating railroad employes in the discharge of their duty." S. M. Rhule and Charles Filer, indicted for like offenses, were acquitted, and the recognizances of A. B. Glenn, A. L. Garner and Michael Higgins, were forfeited. No sentences were imposed at latest accounts.

—This morning about seven o'clock, says the Mt. Pleasant *Dawn* of the 10th inst., Mr. Lorenzo Crouse met with a fatal accident while employed at Kenneer's limestone quarry in Mt. Pleasant township. He was employed in "bearing in" preparatory to knocking down a quantity of limestone, and while thus engaged the dirt and stones above him gave way, falling upon him, and crushing him in a frightful manner. He was extricated as soon as possible, but life was found to be extinct. Dr. McConaughy was called and made an examination of the body. His chest was frightfully crushed and his right leg broken in two places. The deceased was aged about sixty years and leaves a wife and six children.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* tells of a curious circumstance which recently occurred on the farm of Mr. John Harnish, in the Loop. The facts as gleaned from Mr. Harnish himself, are about as follows: Some time ago a pair of white pigeons came to Mr. Harnish's farm and built a nest in the entry of his stable, on a stone wall, some eight or ten feet from the floor. Not long after one of Mr. Harnish's hens flew up to the nest and laid an egg. She repeated this performance, and then left the hen-pigeon in peaceable possession. The pigeon commenced sitting, and last week, one morning, Mr. Harnish saw two small chickens in the nest, hatched by the pigeon. They fell from the nest to the floor and were taken to the house, and are now getting along famously. We venture to say the like has never before occurred.

—No better smoking tobacco can be made than W. & D. Rinehart's Long Cut, Pittsburgh.

—In the Blair county court this week, George Domer, one of the Altoona rioters, plead guilty to all the counts of the indictment on condition that the maximum penalty under the act of 1877 would be imposed, which was agreed to, and John Champenour, another of the accused, entered a like plea as to the sixth count, "obstructing and intimidating railroad employees in the discharge of their duty," whereupon a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to the other five counts. James Stewart and James Mock, indicted for the same offence, were tried on Tuesday last, and found guilty on the fourth count of the indictment. Several other parties against whom similar indictments were pending failed to appear for trial.

—A besom of destruction, so to speak, passed over Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, last week. At least we judge so from the fact that a grist mill owned by Mrs. Wm. Graham was burned to the ground on Wednesday night, involving a loss of $9,000 with no insurance, and this was followed on the night following by the burning of John H. Smith's barn, and on Friday night by the destruction of Richard Snodgrass' barn and Graham Snodgrass' dwelling house—all of which were worth about $9,000 more, the only insurance being $1,000 on the Snodgrass barn. The fires all occurred within four miles of each other, but how they originated we have failed to learn, although it seems evident enough that they were the work of incendiaries.

—At the time that Kossuth and his party remained over night in this place, in January, 1852, while on their journey from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, Judge Gillis, then a member of the Legislature from Elk county, was one of the committee appointed by the Legislature to accompany the Hungarian show, and will no doubt be remembered by many of our older citizens. He is still living at the ripe age of 86 years at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, is now on a visit to his old home, Ridgway, in Elk county, this State, and walks as nimbly as he did when he was here on the occasion above referred to. Forty-two years ago he was tried in western New York on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of Wm. Morgan, the alleged betrayer of the secrets of Free Masonry, but honorably acquitted. He is a very remarkable man and has led a most eventful life.

—The Tyrone *Democrat* says that on Tuesday afternoon of last week while the carpenters were engaged in removing the wood work over which the stone arches of a new bridge near Birmingham were built, the entire trestle or false arch, by some mishap, fell into the river, carrying with it several of the workmen. Henry Fisher, of Harrisburg, and H. A. Long, of the vicinity of Millerstown, Perry county, both carpenters, were seriously injured by the falling timbers. Mr. Fisher had a spike run into his hip about three inches, one of his ears almost torn off, was injured internally, and so seriously hurt on the head as to cause concussion of the brain. Mr. Long had an arm broken, a rib fractured and sustained severe internal injuries, besides receiving scalp and face wounds. They were standing on the main stringer under the arch. Both are in a critical condition.

—We announced in a portion of our edition last week that a young man named Frank Goughnour, of Conemaugh borough, had been captured about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night previous by Chief-of-Police Harris with a bag on his back containing sixteen boxes of cigars and various other articles, valued in all at about $80, which he had just stolen from the drug store of Dr. L. T. Beam, in Johnstown. After his arrest the prisoner confessed that he alone had committed all of the recent burglaries in that place, and as a result no less than nine informations have been made against him. His mother, who was arrested on Thursday for receiving the goods stolen by her son, promptly gave bail for her appearance at December term to answer; but young Goughnour, failing to obtain the requisite security, was brought to jail here on Friday last. The aggregate value of the goods stolen will probably reach $1,000, but it is generally doubted, notwithstanding his assertion, that the burglaries were all committed without one or more accomplices.

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ROMANTIC LAWSUIT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, writing from McConnellsburg, Pa., gives the following particulars of a somewhat romantic lawsuit recently disposed of by the Fulton county court, and in which an old and respected citizen of this place figured as plaintiff:

In the year 1827 John Leighty and Lydia Walters, then residing in the vicinity of Duncansville, were married, and about three months thereafter William Leighty, their son, the claimant, was born. Soon after the birth of William, for some unaccountable reason, John Leighty deserted his wife and took up with another woman, residing afterwards for some considerable time in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambria and Bedford; from the latter county he moved to Fulton in the year 1857, taking with him his alleged wife and some six children, and purchased a valuable mill property and a tract of land containing about three hundred acres, upon which he resided until the year 1863, when he died intestate, leaving his pretended wife and three children surviving him. George W. Leighty and his mother, Catharine, administered upon his estate. The real estate of decedent was taken by George W. Leighty under proceedings in partition, and by him sold in 1865 to John F. Deshong, the defendant in the case. The defendant claims that there was no legal marriage of John Leighty and Lydia Walters, but that John Leighty and Catharine, his now surviving widow, were legally married about the year 1830, although Lydia Walters or Lydia Leighty did not die until 1838. Both parties to the suit were represented by able and learned counsel, as was clearly manifest at the trial. After being out about six hours the jury returned a verdict for defendant. The plaintiff filed a motion for a new trial. William Leighty, the claimant, has also instituted proceedings against Catharine Leighty, surviving administrator, for the recovery of the sum of $2,144.40, balance remaining in her hands as administrator of the estate of John Leighty, deceased. An auditor has been appointed to take testimony and report the facts in the case, which, in all probability, will only be settled by a jury trial. The claimant, a resident of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, is fifty years of age and has a wife and nine children. He is an industrious, hard-working man, a wagon-maker by trade, and in moderate circumstances. He had not seen his father for about twenty years prior to the death of the old gentleman, and, it is claimed, was kept in ignorance of the value of his father's estate until about nine months ago, when he at once instituted proceedings to recover the whole estate that his father possessed at the time of his death, as the legal and sole heir.

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BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The November number of Ballou's Magazine is a marvel of beauty and interest. The first article is an illustrated subject on Chinese Life and Character, by the authors of "The Gold Hunters," and then follows some ten or fifteen stories of great interest, and several pieces of poetry of much merit. The "Child of the Wilderness" is continued and increases in interest as it approaches completion. The humorous department, prepared by M. Quad, the great wit and genius of Michigan, is unusually brilliant and attractive, and will be read with interest by all lovers of the good things of this country. This Magazine is one of the best and cheapest publications of the kind in the country, and it is only 15 cents a single copy, or $1.50 per year, postpaid. The contents of the November number are as follows: "Chinese Life and Character;" "A Nutshell Novel;" "The Devil's Punch-Bowl;" "The Change;" "The Inscrutable Mystery;" "Monsieur de Talleyrand;" "Victory;" "Hetty's Thanksgiving;" "Earl Russell;" "Violet;" "Phantom Island;" "Recollections of Other Days," "The Opening of Parliament;" "Margaret;" "Mrs. Sparhawk's Boarder;" "A Memory;" "The Druids;" "A Charm for Midsummer Eve;" "Thank God for the Rain!" "OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORY TELLER—"The Child of the Wilderness." A True Story of Early Life in the Northwest;" "Jimmy, the Cow Boy;" "Two Little Ninnies;" "A Few Words to Girls;" "Eddie's First Trousers;" "The Marble Block;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "The Housekeeper," "Curious Matters;" "Things Pleasant and Otherwise;" "Our Picture Gallery" (humorous illustrations). Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

◆

CLOAKS.—We have just opened a fine assortment of novelties in Cloaks, Fancy Wraps, Shawls, &c., also Seal Sacques, Muffs, Hats and Boas.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Pittsburgh.

STILL IN THE FIELD, AND THE BARS DOWN!

When You Visit Carrolltown,

Which you should do if for no other purpose than to secure big bargains at the

PEOPLE'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

BE SURE TO CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE ON

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.,

WHO HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN CITIES WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

ELEGANT NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES!

WHICH THEY HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK AND ARE NOW OFFERING AT

PRICES NEVER BEFORE TOUCHED!

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DEAL WITH US:

We bought $10,000 worth of Goods for $5,000 cash from the stock of a Wholesale House in New York city which was closed out at Assignee's sale, and are determined to give the people a remedy for hard times by selling them Goods 35 per cent. cheaper than they have ever before or can now buy elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS,

AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES.

As we have the largest assortment and greatest variety in the county, and are prepared to give BETTER BARGAINS than can be obtained at any other establishment.

S. TEITELBAUM & BROTHER,

Oct. 5, 1877.—3m.

CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

TEITELBAUM & BRO.—We need scarcely invite attention to the mammoth advertisement of this enterprising Carrolltown firm, as it is big enough to speak for itself, but it is well to note what they propose to do for their customers, as plainly and temptingly set forth in the following partial list of

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES.

Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits	$8.00 and up.
" " Pants	2.25 " "
Boys' " Suits	4.00 " "
Men's Hats	60 " "
" Boots	2.00 " "
Women's Shoes	1.00 " "
Misses' "	50 " "
Woolen Blankets	1.50 per p'r.
Horse "	1.25 " "
Waterproof Cloth, 63 inches wide	65 " "
Cashmeres	35 per y'd.
Alpacas (all colors)	18 " "
Best Washington Prints	5 " "
Lancaster Ginghams	8 " "
Muslins (bleached and unbleached)	5 " "
Ticking for overalls	15 " "

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FOR about two years, at times, I have been troubled with pain across my kidneys, say every ten days. In January, 1875, my urine stopped voiding, and I was compelled to lay close by the fire to get any ease, taking morphine, and using hot cloths, thinking at times I could not live. I came to Titusville and bought a bottle of E. K. Thompson's Barosma, or Backache, Liver and Kidney Cure, and before the bottle was used I passed a gravel stone as large as a pea, and am now perfectly well, and hope every one troubled with backache, or kidney trouble, will give the Barosma a trial and be cured.

J. H. CARR.

Eldred, Warren Co., Pa., May 1, 1875.

Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa., and sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

◆

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents.—Positively sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

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WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher of DR. EGLE'S NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA, to be found elsewhere in this issue of our paper.

We have examined this truly great work, and can most emphatically recommend it to every intelligent Pennsylvanian as being the best history of our Commonwealth ever yet published. It has been very highly endorsed by the State Historical Society and by the leading men and press of the State.

Any one wishing permanent and honorable employment (and there are many needing it) should at once correspond with the publisher at Harrisburg, and if possible secure the offer he makes in the advertisement.

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NOVELTIES FOR FALL AND WINTER.—We have now open in all our departments full lines of seasonable goods in all the latest novelties. We offer Black Dress Silks of guaranteed makes at from $1.00 to $5.00 per yard. Our Colored Dress Silks at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard are the best ever offered at these prices.

We invite special attention to our large stock of plain and fancy Dress Goods, comprising all the novelties of the season, which are offered at extremely low prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

◆

—Rumpled shirt and dirty jacket may beclothe the golden ore of the deepest thoughts and feelings—satin vests can do no more, though that is scarce a reason worthy of a moment's thought, for wearing shabby clothing when the best can now be bought at lower rates than ever at Murphy's Clothing Hall, where treatment kind and clever is vouchsafed to great and small. So whatever your wants in clothing that's neat, Murphy's the man it'll pay you to meet—at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, Pa.

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—Who shall judge man from his manner?—who shall tell him by his dress, even tho' he buy his clothing where for ready cash, much less than from any other dealer, he can buy the very best?—and that's from Godfrey Wolff, the clothier, who always leads the rest in the sale of neatest garments for winter wear or fall, of which he has abundance to please the tastes of all, at his big store, fully stocked with good clothing, very cheap, next door to the post-office, Altoona.

◆

—The Latener, Hoover and Fagan combination of cat-gut manipulators, have our sincere thanks for a very enjoyable serenade tendered us, in common with several other citizens, on Tuesday night last; and should the next time ever come, we hope it will be before we have retired to our virtuous couch, so to speak, when we promise them a more demonstrative reception than on the late occasion.

◆

DRS. OLDSHUE have attained an enviable reputation by the practice of a system now widely known as the "Uroscopian;" and if you want to obtain a correct diagnosis of your disease, free of charge, we advise you to send by express a specimen of morning urine with full name, age, and postoffice address, to Drs. Oldshue, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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—The price of the Altoona *Evening Mirror* has been reduced to one cent, which is very low indeed for so much reading matter in so attractive a form. May a largely increased patronage recompense brother Slep for his laudable effort on behalf of cheap literature.

Local Correspondence.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Oct. 9, 1877.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—*Dear Sir*—I respectfully solicit space in your journal for a few lines about my new barn, the grand raising of which took place on the 9th inst., when the neighbors to the number of one hundred and six were promptly on the ground at half-past 8 o'clock. Among the number were three prominent gentlemen from Wilmore, namely, George Rorabaugh, John Wright and George Pringle. At 9 o'clock precisely John A. Jones and Owen Rowland were chosen as captains, and at 1 o'clock the five bands were in place, all parties present taking a hand and doing their work faithfully and efficiently, especially the two captains and the three gentlemen from Wilmore; and in five hours thereafter the entire frame was put together, including the first section of rafters. Then came the final ceremony of shouldering the contractor, John Howell, the two captains named above, the three carpenters, Geo. A. O'Hara, Sam'l J. Pryce and Augustine Borkey and the owner of the barn, and conveying them all to the supper.

The size of the structure is 80 by 55 feet, framed on the roof stool model and containing 464 mortises, 100 braces, and about 70,000 feet of lumber. The foundation, which consists of 100 perches of stone wall, was built by that unrivalled mechanic, Thomas Davis, the entire work being completed by that gentleman and his son in a period of nineteen days.

On the 3d of July, 1857, my old barn, 80 by 44 feet, recently destroyed by fire, was raised by the contractor, John Howell, the captains on that occasion being Hugh H. Hughes and Owen Roberts, and the carpenters employed Wm. Howell, Robert Reese and Abram Reese. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that all the parties employed in building the old barn, more than twenty years ago, are still alive and in the enjoyment of good health.

Yours, &c., JOHN T. HUGHES.

HEMLOCK, Oct. 15, 1877.

DEAR FREEMAN—I send you the following FORCE MARRIAGE PUZZLE.

A couple were married at Wilmore last week, and if they live for forty years their combined ages will be seventy-one years, and three-fourths of the husband's age will equal four-fifths of the wife's age. What are their respective ages now?

Oh! happy they are
And happy they'll be
When this little puzzle
Their eyes chance to see.

FAMOUS.

E. F. Kunkel's Lustral and E. F. Kunkel's Shampoo for the Hair.

The best and cheapest Hair Dressing and Hair Cleaner in the world. They remove dandruff allay irritation, soothe and cool the heated scalp, prevent the hair from falling off, and promote the growth in a very short time. They preserve and beautify the Hair, and render it soft and glossy. They impart a brilliancy and a silky appearance to braid and wiry Hair, and, as a hair dressing, they are unrivalled; eradicate dandruff and prevent baldness. The shampoo cleans the Hair, removes grease, scurf, itching, eruption. Cures headache produced by heat and fatigue. Kunkel's Shampoo and Lustral restore Hair to a natural and glossy color, restore faded, dry, harsh and wiry hair. Price per bottle $1. Ask your druggist for them, or send to E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [8-10.-3m.]

HYMENEAL.

BUCK—WALTERS.—Married, at St. Benedict's church, Carrolltown, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Father Prior, MR. CELESTINE BUCK, eldest son of Hon. John Buck, and MISS MARY WALTERS, daughter of Augustine Walters, Esq., all of that place. No cards.

Our young friend "Les" very sensibly subscribed and paid in advance for the FREEMAN before assuming the duties and entering upon the felicities of married life, and as this is pretty conclusive evidence of his thoughtfulness and affection for the fair young creature who has just bestowed upon him her heart and hand, and who is in every way fitted to make him a good and faithful wife, we cannot but think that so auspicious a beginning is only the forerunner of a long and happy continuance, full of peace and prosperity to both husband and wife, and that when the end comes it will find them, as we sincerely hope, abundantly prepared to exchange the fleeting joys of time for the never-ending joys of eternity. So mote it be.

OBITUARY.

STORM.—Died, at Cresson, on Friday, Oct 5, 1877, GEORGE A., infant son of Michael and Carrie Storm, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days.

"A little flower of love
That blossomed but to die,
Transplanted now above,
To bloom with God on high."

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.—MISS MARY DAVIS invites the attention of the ladies of Carrolltown and of northern Cambria generally to the large and elegant stock of Hats, Bonnets and Millinery Goods with which she has just returned from the Eastern cities, and which will be sold very cheap for cash. Dress making promptly and satisfactorily attended to at lowest rates.

Carrolltown, Oct. 29, 1877. 3t.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of sale issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, there will be exposed to public sale,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described real estate of Charles Johnston, Assignor, to wit:

THE BALANCE OF A CERTAIN

PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND,

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., which remained unsold on the 28th of August last, when the whole of said tract was offered for sale, containing about 28 ACRES, nearly all of which is cleared and in meadow, being well cultivated and well fenced. The land is delightfully located for a Summer hotel or for Summer residences for families desiring to spend the heated term on the mountains, being situated on the Turnpike, one mile west of the Pa. R. R. station and famous "Mountain House" at Cresson, and adjoining the borough of Summitville, on the very summit of the Alleghenies, where the water and air are pure, fresh and invigorating, and from whence a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The land will be divided into Lots of about Two Acres each, and sold with the mineral right reserved. The several veins of Coal for which the locality is famous underlie this tract and will be sold separately, and being very valuable and convenient to the railroad and to market, no better investment could be made.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in six months, and one-third in nine months; payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale and to be secured by judgment note or bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES M'CLOSKEY, Assignee.

Washington Twp., Oct. 19, 1877.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Plu. Vend. Expon., Al. Vend. Expon.*, and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 3d, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Christian Kunkle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Washington street on the north, adjoining lot of George Peak on the west, lot of John Shiffhaur on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of Christian Kunkle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Gick, et al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Frank McCullough, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third ward, borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of Bart Kearney on the east and lot of Charles Cartwright on the west, running back to Pearl street, having thereon erected two two story frame houses, now in the occupancy of Frank McCullough and others. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Treits, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interests of Joseph Gates, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Railroad street on the north, adjoining lot of E. P. Jones' estate on the west, lot of Wm. Minehan on the east and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Gates. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Jones.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Ford, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the west on Railroad street, and having Foundry alley on the south and lots of Cambria Iron Company on the north, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of James Ford. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert Sagerson, for use of Casey & Fogarty.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William Tiley, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Clark, Fogle & Co., Frederick Vigle, Charity T. Sharp, and others, containing 138 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story log house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of Thomas Reope. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D. J. Morrell, for use of Johnstown Savings Bank.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg,

On FRIDAY, Nov. 9th, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Joseph Gantner of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Douglas, Christian Pfiester, Michael Lattener, and others, containing 153 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story log house and bank barn, now in the occupancy of Joseph Gantner. Taken into execution and to be sold at the suit of Ehrhart Farabaugh et. al.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lewis Becher, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Agnes Burke, Henry Sanker, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Martin Seymore. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Miller.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Solomon H. Borkey, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Itel, Wm. Skelly, and others, containing 96 acres, more or less, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house with basement, a large bank frame barn, and other outbuildings, now in the possession of Solomon H. Borkey. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Willebrant, for use of Joseph Willebrant.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Egideus Levy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thos. Griffith, Jacob Krug, —— Sherry, and others, containing 80 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and a log stable, now in the occupancy of Engelbert Levy. Also, all the right, title and interest of Egideus Levy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, Jacob Krug, Joseph Miller, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 35 acres cleared. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Franciscus Hunnerich, for use of R. L. Johnston.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY JOHNSON, dec'd.

Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry Johnson, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement.

F. J. PARRISH, Administrator.

Gallitzin, Oct. 19, 1877.-6t.

S. S. MARVIN & CO. PITTSBURGH

PAN CAKE FLOUR

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Whereas CHARLES A. MCMULLEN, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, has made an assignment to me of his real and personal estate for the benefit of his creditors, those indebted to said C. A. McMullen are requested to make payment, and those having claims against him will present them for settlement.

JOHN WAGNER,
Assignee of Chas. A. McMullen.

Chest Springs, Oct. 19, 1877.-3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented

I am only Bilious, says the debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? Not unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet as surely as dawn dispels the darkness, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & SON, Portland, Me.

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PLAYS! PLAYS!

For Reading Clubs, for Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers' Pantomimes, Tableaux and Magnesium Lights, Colored Fire, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Jarley's Wax Works, Wigs, Beards, and Moustaches at reduced prices. Costumes, Scenery, Charades. New catalogue sent free containing full description and prices. SAMUEL FRENCH & SON, 122 Nassau St., New York.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

WONDER UPON WONDER.

Given Away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "The Book of Wonders." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the Mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Super-Natural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

JACKSON'S
BEST AND ABOVE ALL.

These brands of sweet navy are acknowledged by all to be the finest chewing tobacco on the market. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample to manufacturers, C. A. JACKSON & Co., Petersburg, Va.

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AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES 2000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH Street, Phila.

BEATTY PIANO ORGAN, best. ☞Look!—starting news. Organs 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Circulars Free. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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In their own localities canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

30 FINE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10 cts. Address SPENCER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, with name, 1 cts. Sample for 3 ct. stamp. J. Minkler & Co. Nassau, N. Y.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—Your photograph on cards with name. Send 3 cents for sample. Novelty Photo Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN LEARN TELEGRAPHY and earn $40 to $100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished free. Can be done in 4 months. Address, with stamp, R. VALENTINE, Manager, Englewood, Ill.

The Great Cause
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Human Misery!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. ☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.

Post Office Box 4586. [10-12. 6m.]

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND!

COLUMBUS, O., February 5, 1875. Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.: I take great pleasure in stating that two bottles of your "Johnson's Rheumatic Compound" cured me of a very bad attack of Rheumatism. It was recommended to me by Mr. F. Kramer, of your city, who was cured by its use. JOHN SAYS, 22 East Friend Street.

PRICE, $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-16.-1y.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN KELLY, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Kelly, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN, Administratrix.

Gallitzin, Oct. 5, 1877.-6t.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A mammoth hog, the property of the undersigned, weighing at the present time 600 pounds, will be contested for in a grand shooting match, at Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1877. Sportsmen from all sections are respectfully invited to participate in the match.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

Gallitzin, Oct. 5, 1877.-3t.*

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., on High st. All business pertaining to the profession promptly attended to, and collections made a specialty.

WANTED.—A young lady spending the winter South desires a few intelligent gentlemen correspondents. Address CONSTANCE CLAREMONT,

Sept. 28, 1877.-6t.* Memphis, Tenn.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. [8-17.'77.-1t.]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [3-24.'76.-tf.]

The Automaton Flute-Player.

In 1736 the famous Vaucanson completed his wonderful flute-player. It produced a great sensation wherever it was exhibited. The French savans received his automaton with great suspicion evidently fearing that a living performer was concealed within the figure. Vaucanson soon disabused them of this notion, as he exhibited and explained the whole of the mechanism to a committee of the Paris Academy of Sciences. This learned body under whose auspices the inventor published an account of his construction in 1738, became enthusiastic over the ingenuity displayed in this mechanism, and even went so far as to say that "the machinery employed for producing the sounds of the flute performed in the most exact manner the very operation of the most expert flute player, and that the mechanician had imitated the effects produced and the means employed by nature with an accuracy exceeding all expectation." The body of the flute-player was about five and one-half feet high, and was placed on a pedestal four and one half feet high by three and one half feet wide. Nine pairs of bellows, which were made to blow in succession by the rotation of a steel axis, by means of clock work, supplied the necessary wind. Three tubes ascended through the body of the figure, and terminated in three small reservoirs in the trunk, and three pairs of bellows discharged their wind into each of these tubes. The reservoirs became united so that the whole volume of wind rushed up the throat and into the mouth, which was terminated by two small lips. In the cavity of the mouth there was a small, movable tongue, for preventing and permitting the wind to pass through the lips, which had the power of opening more or less, and of advancing or receding from the hole of the flute. "The motion of the fingers, lips and tongue of the figure were produced by means of a revolving cylinder, thirty inches long and twenty-one inches in diameter. By means of pegs and staples fixed in fifteen different divisions in its circumference, fifteen different levers, similar to those in a barrel organ, were raised and depressed. Seven of these regulated the motions of the seven fingers for stopping the holes of the flute, which they did by means of steel chains rising through the body, and directed by pulleys to the shoulder, elbow and fingers. Other three of the levers communicating with the valves of the three reservoirs regulated the ingress of the air, so as to produce a stronger or a weaker tone. Another lever opened the lips, so as to give a free passage to the air, and another contracted them for the opposite purpose. A third lever drew them backward from the orifice of the flute, and a fourth pushed them forward. The remaining leaver enabled the tongue to stop up the orifice of the flute."

Vaucanson in his flute-player constructed a machine that could play certain airs as well as a living performer. In the "pipe-and-tabor player," constructed a few years later, the automaton not only performed complete airs, but in rendering them greatly excelled the most esteemed living performers on those instruments. The great mechanician began its construction with but a dim perception of the difficulties which he would have to surmount in achieving success, and was often about to abandon his self-appointed task in despair. But perseverance in this case, as in so many others, had its due reward. The figure of the "pipe-and-tabor-player" stands on a pedestal, and is dressed like a dancing shepherd. "He holds in one hand a flageolet, capable of performing about twenty airs, and in the other a stick with which to beat the tambourine as an accompaniment. The flageolet has only three holes, and the variety of its tones depends principally on a proper variation of the force of the wind and on the different degrees in which the orifices are covered. These variations in the force of the wind had to be given with a rapidity which the ear can scarcely follow, and the articulation of the tongue was required for the quickest notes, otherwise the effect was far from agreeable. As the human tongue is not capable of giving the requisite articulation to a rapid succession of notes, and generally slurs over one-half of them, the automaton was thus able to excel the best performers, as it played complete airs with the articulations of the tongue at every note." No description of the machinery by which the movements of the "pipe-and-tabor-player" were produced was published at the time, but there is little question that it was similar to that of the flute-player.—*Appleton's Journal.*

* * *

STRANGE RITES.—According to Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, when the approach of cholera is feared, all the village maidens in some parts of Russia, gather together at night, in the usual toilet of the hour, and walk in procession around their village, one girl walking ahead with an Icon, the rest following with a plow. The girls make their own arrangements as to time; but it sometimes happens that the men find out what is going on, though, if any one is caught taking observations, he is sure to be considerably beaten, it is said, by the fair members of the procession. A correspondent says that a very similar custom is in vogue in Azimgurh, India, when drought is apprehended. On an appointed night the village women, taking a yoke and plow, go to a fallow field, generally in a northeast direction from the hamlet, and draw the plow a few times over the field. Women of inferior caste and mature age are generally the performers. Notice is given to the males of the village and they religiously abstain from violating the ceremony by improper curiosity.

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AGAINST
HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!
IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,
Where we have just received an immense stock of
NEW FALL GOODS
Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of
FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.
GIVE US A TRIAL!
AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING FOR CASH!
The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.
McLAUGHLIN BROS. & CO.

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113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

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Inventors.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All *officers, soldiers and sailors* wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

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Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

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And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a surgeon of 30 years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly and he took a few inhalations too many.

June 15, 1877.-5½m.

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IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

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Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

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LEMMON & MURRAY.
Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

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MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, two doors west of Blair House, High st., where night calls can be made. Consultations in German as well as English. [9-5,'7., tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8 21,'72.]

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Cats,
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Financial Relief,
Stocks,
Clocks,
Locks,
Socks,
Portmanteau or Box,
Pig, Sheep or Ox,
Or even a beau.—
Then in a trice
Take the advice
Written below—
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To be Bought,
Silver or Gold,
Merchandise Sold,
Goods to Appraise,
Opening Days
To announce;
Houses or Acres,
Butchers or Bakers,
Boats,
Votes,
Dress, Skirt or Flounce,
A Cure for Disease,
A handy Valise,
A Muslin Chemise,
Cheese,
Teas,
Bees,
Peas;
Or are prone
To make known
Your Store,
Hosiery,
Dry Goods,
Upholstery,
Picnics,
Excursions,
Knick-Knacks,
Diversions,
Cloths ready made,
Increase of Trade
Coals, Coke and Wood,
Pictures,
Lectures,
All kinds of Food;
Works on Theology,
Magic, Astrology,
Wealth or Felicity,
World-wide Publicity,
Flags,
Bags,
Rags,
Nags,
Dress-Shirts or Collars,
Almighty Dollars,
Houses to Rent
Store, Tenement,
Cash to be Lent,
Cash to be Spent,
Scent,
Tent,
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AGENTS WANTED $50 to $200 PER MONTH
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Commencing with the earliest periods and closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. **Ancient, Middle Ages,** and **Modern,** including history of *Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes,* and *Turkish Difficulties.* A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other—Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address **J. C. McCURDY & CO.,** Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [6-29, 20t.]

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED in every town and city, to procure subscribers for the **"WORKING CHURCH."** The Premium Steel Engraving, 2 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., "The Finding of the Savior in the Temple," is presented to each subscriber; for only $1.25 per year. This picture is universally admired and should be in every household. Extra large cash commissions paid to Agents.

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[8-28,-3m.] **7 & 9 Warren St., New York.**

WANTED.

SEND for Printed List of Farms for sale and exchange in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Virginia, and the South, South-west and West. Also, want the address of persons having large tracts of land suitable for colonies. Send for a printed list—it will cost you nothing. S. M. JAMES, Pittsburgh Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield street, between 5th and 6th avenues, nearly opposite City Hall. [8 31,-6m.]

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23,-1y.*)

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21,'76 -tf.]

CLOTHES PINS.—Insignificant as the common wooden clothes pin is itself, its manufacture forms no mean part in American industries, and the numerous factories in New England and other States furnish employment to thousands of people. There are several large clothes pin manufactories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and one in the vicinity of Saratoga, N. Y., each of which is capable of turning out a thousand boxes, or 72,000 pins per week. There are several small factories scattered throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, and all are run by water power. As a rule, those engaged in the manufacture of clothes-pins are Quakers. Beech, white birch and poplar are the woods used in making the article, the birch and poplar being considered the best. The machinery employed is very simple. The wood is first sawed into logs of four feet in length, and then cut into small square sticks by means of a cutting machine. Each stick, after being rounded in a lathe, is passed into another machine which throws out a number of perfectly formed pins at one cut and with great rapidity. The pins are then thrown into a large revolving cylinder and smoothed by friction with each other. New York and Boston are the principle markets for this ware, and hence, they are shipped in large quantities to the West, and Australia. Over 100,000 boxes of pins are annually sent to England, and a corresponding number to Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands. Owing to the depression in business the past two years, prices have fallen off twenty-five per cent., and some of the manufacturers in New England have ceased operations because they could buy cheaper from the West than they could manufacture themselves, besides saving the expenses of packing and transportation. The price depends entirely upon the finish and number in a box.

* * *

THE USE OF FORKS.—Forks are rarities even now in many parts of Spain; and in taverns in many countries, particularly in France, knives are not placed on the table, because it is expected that each person has one of his own, a custom which the French seem to have retained from the old Gauls. But as no person will any longer eat without forks, landlords are obliged to furnish these, together with plates and spoons. Forks are not an ancient institution. About the first royal personage in England who is known to have had a fork was Queen Elizabeth; but although several were presented to her, it remains very doubtful whether she used them on ordinary occasions. Forks came so slowly into use in England that they were employed only by the higher classes the middle of the seventeenth century; and as late as the eighteenth century table forks, and, we may add, knives, were kept on so small a scale by country inns in Scotland (and perhaps in some parts of England) that it was customary for gentlemen in traveling to carry with them a portable knife and fork in a shagreen case.

* * *

A NEW AND EXCELLENT ARTICLE OF FOOD.—Crushed wheat has long been a favorite article of food with the general public and higly recommended by the medical faculty as a diet for invalids and children, because of its easy digestion and highly nutritive qualities.

A new process of preparing this article has been perfected, by means of which it is made even more nutritive and its keeping qualities enchanced. The best white wheat being selected for the purpose is hulled, and all the impurities removed. It is then, while the kernal is whole, scientifically cooked by a peculiar application of moist steam, which converts the indigestible starch into sugar, after which it is next crushed between iron rollers. By this peculiar method of preparing the grain, the totality of all that is valuable is retained, and as it undergoes the steaming process while the grain is whole or unbroken, it is all *evenly* cooked and made alike palatable and easy of digestion and assimulation.

* * *

DIPHTHERIA.—The following, on what appears to be good authority, is said to be an excellent remedy for diphtheria. Take a teaspoonful of brimstone and stir it with the finger into a wine glass of water, and use it as a gargle, it will destroy the fungus in the throat, which is the cause of diphtheria. The finger mixes it more thoroughly with water than a spoon can do. Let the gargle be swallowed. Or, the sulphur may be blown through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus has shrunken, then use the gargle. Inhaling the fumes of sulphur spread a spoonful at a time on hot coals will also kill the fungus. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant, in a very few minutes. This remedy is simple and harmless, and is said to be very effective.

* * *

INVISIBLE INK FOR POSTAL CARDS.—The *Deutsche Illustrirte Gewerbezeitung* proposes the use of what may be called "postal card ink," for messages which are sent on such cards or otherwise unsealed. A solution of nitrate or chloride of cobalt, or chloride of copper, mixed with a little gum or sugar, produces a "magic ink," which is made visible by warming, either by holding against the stove or over a burning match. Potassium ferrocyanide in solution may also be used; but this requires a developer, for which either copper or iron sulphate may be employed. With the former the writing will appear in brown, and with the latter in blue color.

* * *

MEN climb to honor by prudence and industry.

GREAT
REDUCTION!
IN PRICES!
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, Etc.,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Preparatory to tearing down and rebuilding his extensive Store Room,

Geo. Huntley
WILL DISPOSE OF HIS
Entire Stock of GOODS,
CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF
Builders' HARDWARE,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVEST'G TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.
AT LESS THAN COST,
—FOR—
CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines,** which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changable self-feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains
BY BUYING A
Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

S. C. BAILEY. J. S. BOLSINGER.
Bailey & Bolsinger,
Plumbers,
AND
WATER, STEAM,
AND GAS
FITTERS!
Ebensburg, Pa.,

Are prepared to put Cold and Hot Water Pipes in houses and attend to all other work in their line promptly, expeditiously, at the lowest possible prices, and in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Also can furnish at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, Marble Wash Stands, Iron Sinks for kitchens, Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Iron and Wooden Hydrants, Gum Hose, Galvanized Iron Pipes, one and one and a quarter inch Lead Pipe (light for country use), and Terra Cotta, Server and Drain Pipes, 2, 3, 4, and 6 inches in size. Also, will fit up, at fair figures, Brass Globe Valves for steam and iron cistern pumps.

☞ All orders left with J. S. Bolsinger, or at his shop on Crawford street, will have early and satisfactory attention.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1877.-tf.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

WOOL! BOUGHT —OR— MADE UP TO ORDER WOOL!

THE EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY is amply prepared to manufacture to order or exchange Goods of its own make for WOOL, which will be taken at the highest market price, and for the gathering of which wagons will soon be sent to the various sections of the county. The quality of the goods made by us is too well known to need recommendation, and as we are now running our Factory by STEAM POWER, there will be no delay in the manufacture of wool sent or bro't to us for that purpose.

P. S.—Weaving, Carding, Fulling and Dyeing promptly attended to in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ebensburg, May 11, 1877 -tf.

CARL RIVINIUS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

Respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all work in his line, such as repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at short notice, in the very best manner, and at the lowest possible prices. Shop on High street, one door west of Huntley's store. Please give me a call.

Ebensburg, June 22, 1876.-1y.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED. COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Baumer, Jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'77.-1y.]

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-1y.*

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.
Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

JAMES WILKINSON.......... R. T. O'FRIEL.
WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.
☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. [4-12 —tf.]

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, PA., December 14, 1873. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED.

Price, 25 Cents.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [2-16,-1y.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11,-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

MUSIC IN STONES.

A gentleman of this city who has been taking a look among the old abandoned mines of Truckee district made a critical examination of the musical mountain of which a good deal was heard some years ago when the mines were first discovered. Some of the early miners pitched their tents at the foot of the mountain, and were not a little surprised and puzzled at hearing, during the quiet hours of the night, tinkling sounds that seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere coming from they could not tell whither. The sounds were not unlike those of a small music-box. At times they supposed that the musical sounds were caused by the wind playing among the twigs on the side of the mountain, but they found that this solution of the mystery would not answer, as the same bushes were found everywhere, while the musical sounds were heard nowhere else than on the side of the mountain at the foot of which they were camped. They spent much time in scouting about and listening at nights, and quiet hours during the day, and at last tracked the strange sounds to a great bed of small pieces of rock that covered the slope of the mountain. These bits of rock were found to be quite sonorous, and the miners concluded that the sounds they heard were caused by the action of the wind among them. The gentleman who recently visited the mountain says he went to it expecting to find it a good deal of a humbug, but he found it much more of a curiosity than he had anticipated, the mingled tinkling much resembling the sounds of an Eolian harp, and frequently attaining a startling degree of loudness and distinctness. The sounds seem to rise and fall, approach and recede, as though caused or governed by the wind. [illegible] a close examination it was found that the small flakes of rock covering the face of the mountain contain a large per cent. of iron. This iron is supposed to be magnetic and [illegible] to be constantly in motion among [illegible] of it, which appear to cover the ground to the depth of several feet in many places. The whole drift of broken rock seems to be moving down the slope of the mountain with the slow creeping motion of a glacier and the slipping over each other of the fragments composing the mass is thought to cause the ticking and tinkling sounds, which are so numerous as to mingle and rise into a single steady musical murmur.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

* * *

A DOG BRINGING UP CHICKENS.—A little friend of ours, writes a correspondent, possesses, among other pets, a fine pointer dog and a couple of pet chickens that have been deserted by their mother. The other day he fell asleep while playing with the chickens. As he lay upon the floor, with his long, golden curls streaming out upon the carpet, the chickens nestled under them, as they would have nestled beneath their runaway mother. The pointer dog was near, and for some time had watched the proceedings with evident interest. Finally he approached the sleeper, poked the little chickens from beneath the curls, took them gently in his mouth, and carried them to his kennel. Their juvenile owner was much alarmed upon awakening and finding them gone. Alarm was changed first to surprise, and then to pleasure, upon discovering their whereabouts, and the gentle manner in which they were being cared for. The dog seemed perfectly carried away with fond affection for his charge. He would gently caress them and look upon them with eyes beaming with tenderness. For three or four days the little chicks thus resided with their canine friend. At night they would repose beneath the hair of his paws, and during the day he was their constant companion—attending to their every want with a human care and solicitude. Finally, this unnatural mode of existence seeming to disagree with them, the chickens were taken from their strange protector, much to the latter's sorrow. The dog's conduct could hardly be ascribed to instinct; he rather seemed to be impelled by a human impulse and affection.

* * *

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged in a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements give the height at [illegible] feet, and the width on top of 15 feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower 24 feet square, and from 20 to 45 feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made [illegible] years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For [illegible] miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canyons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over, but in the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breastworks or defences, facing in and out, so that the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to the enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses anything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.—*London Times.*